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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 204 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOR
REXINE, LEATHERS, ALUMINIUM SHEETS & SECTIONS, SOFA SPRINGS & MOTOR BODY-FITTINGS of reliable quality
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War Cabinet Plans For Britain

Proposal For Parliament

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Regulations For Safety Of State

LAST MINUTE APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

Will Moscow Intervene And Hold Back Hitler?

MR. ROOSEVELT AND M. STALIN ARE THE TWO PERSONS, WHO CAN BRING PEACE TO EUROPE, SEEMS TO BE THE VIEW THAT PREVAILS IN NERVE-RACKED EUROPE.

Our London Correspondent says that Britain and France have asked the American President to use his influence with the Soviet Dictator for another peace move, as it is believed that, if backed by the Pan-American Union, Moscow may not turn a cold shoulder towards making a last-minute move in that direction.

PREPARING FOR INEVITABLE

IN THE MEANTIME LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN ARE PREPARING FOR WHAT APPEARS TO BE THE INEVITABLE.

The British Government has issued regulations for the safety of the State restricting the movements of Britishers. The Cabinet has despatched its reply to Hitler through Sir Nevile Henderson. Parliament is meeting to-day (Tuesday) and a proposal for a War Cabinet is to be discussed. Opposition leaders will be included in the Cabinet along with Mr. Winston Churchill.

PARIS PRESS CENSORSHIP

In Paris a Press censorship has already been enforced, while Berlin has issued ration cards, which has already led to a run on provision shops.

MEDITERRANEAN CLOSED

THE MEDITERRANEAN IS CLOSED TO BRITISH SHIPPING AND BRITISH SHIPS HAVE BEEN TOLD TO LEAVE ITALIAN PORTS.

The Admiralty have also ordered the British ships from the Baltic. The Italian boat "Conte Biancamano," which was expected to arrive in Bombay yesterday morning with passengers, has not arrived till the time of going to Press. There is no news of its whereabouts or fate.

ANXIETY ABOUT INDIA

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT LONDON IS EAGERLY AWAITING A STATEMENT FROM MAHATMA GANDHI ON INDIA'S POSITION IN THE PRESENT SITUATION.

WAR CABINET FOR BRITAIN

LONDON: August 28.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, had long consultations with the Opposition Leaders at No. 10, Downing Street, this afternoon.

Mr. Greenwood had three separate talks with the Prime Minister, the third conversation lasting three-quarters of an hour, after which the Deputy Leader of the Opposition went to the Whips' Office for consultation.

Immediately after Sir Archibald Sinclair called at No. 10 D. St., and remained there for half an hour with the Prime Minister.

Thereafter Mr. Chamberlain left by car for Buckingham Palace to report to the King.

Just previously Mr. Hore-Belisha had been received by His Majesty.

REPLY TO HITLER

The Cabinet met for 50 minutes and, it is understood, it finally approved of a reply to Herr Hitler.

The Cabinet's reply to Herr Hitler will not be available until after Sir Nevile Henderson's arrival in Germany.

Parliament meets to-morrow.

WAR CABINET PLAN

The length of to-morrow's Parliamentary sittings will be brief regarding speeches, but other circumstances may require transaction of business.

Measures in readiness in the event of an emergency, include the provision of a War Cabinet of approximately seven members, which leading Oppositionists will be invited to join.

It is expected Mr. Churchill would join the War Cabinet and Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff-Cooper, the Outer Cabinet.

MESSAGE TO FUEHRER

Sir Nevile Henderson left Heston for Berlin shortly after four o'clock G.M.T.

In reply to good wishes from pressmen he said: "Thank you. I shall want all the good luck I can get."

Sir Nevile appeared to be in a cheerful mood as he posed for photographers and waved at the Air Port Staff and pressmen. There was no official leave-taking.

Sir Nevile Henderson travelled in a nine-seater British Airways Lockhead Machine similar to that which carried Mr. Chamberlain to Germany last year. It is not known whether the 'plane is flying direct to Berlin. An official at the Air Port stated that the destination was "unknown."

INDIA'S IMPORTANCE

India's first reactions to the new crisis as typified by renewed offer of martial assistance by Princes and the speeches by the Premiers of the Punjab and Bengal and expression of loyal sentiments by Anglo-Indians have been received with the greatest satisfaction all over the country.

It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the terrific pressure on space occasioned by the minute to minute crisis flashes from the world's Capitals, India's expression of her views is regarded as of prime importance and has received the widest publicity.

Crisis News From Far And Wide

MEDITERRANEAN CLOSED

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Admiralty temporarily closed the Mediterranean to the British Shipping.—Reuter.

British ships have been told to leave Italian ports.—Reuter.

* * * *

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.

The Soviet Parliament has ratified the Soviet-German Pact.

* * * *

ROTTERDAM:—British ships are leaving Dutch ports without waiting to unload.

* * * *

HONGKONG: The German Consul has advised Germans to evacuate.

* * * *

BRUSSELS: British and French Ambassadors have formally assured King Leopold that in the event of a conflict being unavoidable the respective countries would respect Belgian neutrality.

* * * *

AMSTERDAM: The Government have ordered immediate mobilisation.

* * * *

BUDAPEST: Admiral Horthy received the Chief of General Staff to discuss immediate defence measures to be taken in the event of an emergency.

Hungary has made fresh proposals to Rumania. It is understood it suggests a conclusion of a Pact to protect national minorities, which in Hungarian opinion, will go far to improve the relations between the two countries.

* * * *

BATAVIA: Military activities are noticeable and it is rumoured the mobilisation of Dutch East Indies Naval Forces is imminent.

* * * *

NAIROBI: K. A. R. is being brought up to full strength. A Supply Board for fixing maximum prices of food has been established to-day. Arrangements have been completed for the security of women and children.

* * * *

NEW YORK: The German, 22,000 ton liner "New York" left for Germany without passengers.

* * * *

OTTAWA: It is officially announced that the Government have assumed control of shipping. Naval control service has also been instituted.

* * * *

JERUSALEM: A Delegation of the Arab Defence Party called on the High Commissioner and affirmed loyalty of Palestine Arabs and willingness to support Britain in an emergency.

Josef Stalin
Chief Commissar, Soviet Union

Which side will this cat jump?

RANCHI OR PATNA?

Venue Of Working Committee Meeting In September

RANCHI, Aug. 28.

It is understood that an emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be convened by the first week of September to consider the grave international situation.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has wired to Mahatma Gandhi as to which place, Ranchi or Patna, would suit him best and on receipt of a reply from him the date and venue of the Working Committee meeting will be fixed.—United Press.

RACE MEETING TO-DAY

POONA, AUG. 28.

THE RACES ORIGINALLY FIXED FOR SATURDAY LAST WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW. THE ACCEPTANCES ISSUED ON THURSDAY LAST WILL HOLD GOOD FOR TO-DAY.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

DOOR TO PEACE NOT CLOSED YET

LONDON, Aug. 28.

No news is yet available about the nature of the British reply to Herr Hitler, but "Reuter" learns that although the situation is extremely grave the door is not yet closed upon peaceful settlement.

It is felt in London that the decision lies with Herr Hitler whether to yield to counsels of peace or precipitate a catastrophe.

As far as Britain is concerned business is proceeding as usual with military and A. R. P. preparations being perfected with calm determination and every indication of a striking unanimity of public opinion in favour of the firm Governmental stand.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is now improbable that the texts of Herr Hitler's message and the British reply which Sir Nevile Henderson is taking back to Berlin will be issued in London before the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax's address to Parliament to-morrow afternoon. There appears to be a desire in London to give Herr Hitler the fullest opportunity to study the British reply before it is published.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Callers at the Foreign Office to-day included four members of the Turkish Embassy.—Reuter.

FATEFUL DECISION AT HAND!

BERLIN: August 28.

Berlin to-night is a city of tension and expectancy. With the return of Sir Nevile Henderson bringing the fateful British reply to Herr Hitler, there is a feeling that matters are now rapidly approaching a decision.

One German commentator remarked to-night:

"Germany's demands in the East—return of Danzig and the Corridor—must be fulfilled. Without a solution of the Eastern problem the world will never obtain peace."

These sentences run like red thread through all the comment in the German newspapers, which declare that after M. Daladier's letter to Herr Hitler and the Chancellor's reply, the task of **"bringing Poland to its senses"** lies in the hands of the British Prime Minister.—Reuter.

BERLIN: August 28.

Sir Nevile Henderson arrived at Templehof Airport and drove straight to the British Embassy.—Reuter.

PARIS: August 28.

France has closed her frontier with Germany. There is no direct train service with Germany. French and Belgian trains for Germany and German trains "en route" to Belgium and France are stopped at Herbestahl on German-Belgian Frontier.—Reuter.

LONDON. August 28.

The Admiralty has issued orders providing for darkening of British ships and also Dominion or foreign ships, when the latter are within territorial waters of the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

BERNE: August 28.

The Federal Council has decided to call up troops to protect the frontiers.—Reuter.

Getting Ready For War

SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR ENGLAND: DON'TS FOR BRITONS: D. O. R. A. IN EGYPT: RATION CARDS IN GERMANY: RUN ON SHOPS

LONDON, August 28.

A White paper issued with Defence Regulations for the safety of the State forbids:

Communication with persons believed to be assisting the enemy,
Forbids cameras in specified areas,
Provides for billeting,
Prohibits interference with wireless, telegraphs and telephones and
Forbids codes and cyphers without permission.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

Travellers arriving and leaving the United Kingdom may be searched.

Britons entering enemy territory are subject to penalty of five years' penal servitude.

The Admiralty takes control of ships, seaplanes and light-houses.

His Majesty's forces may requistion property and demand space for ships.

Provision is made to control industry and prices.

D. O. R. A. FOR EGYPT

CAIRO:—Germans are leaving to-day.

A decree gives the Government full powers similar to the British Emergency Powers Act which is enforceable immediately.

A second decree forbids the export of any foodstuffs.

RATION CARDS IN GERMANY

BERLIN:—Restrictions on transport have caused much inconvenience to passengers and would-be passengers. Many travellers found themselves stranded with small chance of getting home.

There is scarcity of railway porters, as many have been called up and the Italian Consul-General at Munich had to carry the bag of a distinguished visitor from Italy.

WOMEN REPLACE MEN

Women are replacing men as waiters in restaurants.

Introduction of ration cards has caused a run on provision shops.

A number of Japanese residents in Germany have left or are preparing to do so. The Japanese liner "Yasak Maru" left with 250 Japanese.

LONDON LOOKS TO MAHATMA

Statement On Situation Eagerly Awaited

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Reports that the Indian Princes and the Premiers of the Punjab and Bengal have offered full support to Britain in the event of war have been received here without any surprise, as everyone here expected them to do the natural thing that was expected of them.

What is agitating the public mind here is the attitude of the Congress.

Responsible quarters are awaiting with eagerness a statement by Gandhiji on the present situation.

FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS ASKED TO STAND BY

Owing to the gradual deterioration of the situation in Europe, the Government of India, it is understood, have been negotiating with local shipping concerns for the charter of their fleet in case of an emergency.

The scheduled sailings of foreign-going British vessels in Bombay have been affected. All vessels in the Harbour and at sea have been ordered to stand-by.

Regular sailings have been, therefore, interrupted, and in case of an outbreak all ships available will be requisitioned for transport and ambulance service.

ANXIETY IN CITY GERMAN FIRMS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Smaller German firms in Bombay which have been dealing in steel and machinery have been planning since yesterday to sell off all their stocks in view of the international situation. There seems to be a certain amount of anxiety to strike deals without much delay even at the risk of under-selling. The staff members in all these firms have been served with two months' notice.

The bigger German firms however have shown no indications of nervousness.

ACTIVITY IN DOCKYARD

There was considerable activity in the dockyards to-day, troopship "Nevasa" standing by for embarkation of troops. Soldiers with their kit were ready for being transported though the destination was not known.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12175)

Wanted—For the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province, Bombay 1, a duly qualified Lady to serve as an Organising Commissioner for the Girl Scout Section. Applications should state age, qualifications and training experience and be accompanied by copies of testimonials. Lady Scouters with physical education training and a knowledge of the local languages will be preferred. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. (910)

Automobile experts are always in demand. The rapid progress in manufacture and service of the modern automobile brings new opportunities to thousands of ambitious men. The F.M.C. Automobile Course will make you a trained man with first class prospects. Call or write for prospectus: French Motor Car Co. Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (358A)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

An Indian gentleman seeks any respectable job such as manager of any concern or Salesman or Agency work or as travelling Agent of a big concern M. A. experienced possessing a good personality and references. Reply Box No. 12203 "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Airy single and Double-rooms in noiseless locality. Moderate rent with all comforts. Tardeo, Ganjawalla Buildings. (12173)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let Moderate Rent Luxurious Airy flats facing Sea Churchgate reclamation. With three bed rooms attached English and Indian Bath rooms, Drawing Dining, Kitchen and Servant Room. Bomb Proof Construction. Phone 34837. (12205)

171. BOOKS

Medical Defence. -1/6. By Doctor Kaku M. Hiranandani, Dublin. Hyd.-Sind. Enclose Stamps. Postage inclusive. (One anna six pies). (12202)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that whereas Policy No. 5157 granted by the Tropical Insurance Company, Limited, New Delhi, on the life of Mr. Umiashankar, Near Chabutra, Mehtaji's Khadki, Rajpipla, is reported to be STOLEN or LOST and application for the issue of a duplicate made to the Company, the same will be issued, if no objection with relative proof is filed with the undersigned within a month of this date.

R. SHARAN,
For Secretary

New Delhi, Dated 22nd August, 1939. (918)

POLICE NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's Notice, dated the 12th August, 1939, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulating the vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and "vice versa" on the 29th August, 1939, on account of Cocoanut Day, the public proceeding to or from the north of the island are advised, in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience, to proceed via Mohamedali Road, and Parel Road instead of by Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

N. P. A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 16th August, 1939.

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Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 794 of 1936.

Re: NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI MOTIWALLA of Bandra Parsi Inhabitant, residing at 116 Hill Road, Bandra, a Superintendent in the employ of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd day of October, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

915

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Drink, Tobacco and Opium habits can be permanently cured with harmless and speedy prescriptions guaranteed send 8 annas only to Dr. (Mrs.) Gogia, Sundarnagar. (P.b.) (12167)

270. PALMISTS

To obtain success in all your affairs consult:—Prof. A. A. Bux World-renowned Palmist and spiritualist. His revelations will help you change the course of your entire life. Highest testimonials, Gustad Chambers. Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. (12164)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The most Popular Kulu Apples and Pears a Selection now in full bearing. Available 9lbs. net by post Rs. 5-8. By Rail 8, 14, 20, 30 and 40lbs. for Rs. 3-6, 6-4, 8-4, 11-4 and 14-4 respectively all inclusive. Tele.:—"Garh Bajaura", Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Bajaura, (Kulu, Pb.) (1200)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1939, the roads noted below will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the "Cocoanut Day" Fair:—

WAUDBY ROAD from its junction with Ravelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road;

CRUICKSHANK ROAD except for North-bound vehicular traffic excluding *empty* Taxis and hack victorias. (Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

GIRGAUM ROAD from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Dhobi Talao—except for North-bound vehicular traffic. (Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

KALBADEVI ROAD from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Carnac Road—except for South-bound vehicular traffic. (Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

CARNAC ROAD from its junction with Sheikh Memon Street to its junction with Kalbadevi Road—except for East-bound vehicular traffic. (Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

NOTE.—No cross traffic will be allowed at the Dhobi Talao Junction.

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Hughes Road to Chaupati;

MARINE DRIVE (road along Kennedy Sea-face);

CHAUPATI from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road;

CHAUPATI BACK ROAD from its junction with French Road to its junction with Babulnath Road;

FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to its junction with Sandhurst Bridge;

HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to its junction with Hughes Road; and

CHAUPATY FOOT OVERBRIDGE will be open to pedestrian traffic towards the Sea-face UP TO 6-30 P.M. and all persons returning from the Sea-Face before this time will proceed *via* Sandhurst Bridge; FROM 6-30 P.M. this bridge will be open only to persons returning from the Sea-face. All persons wishing to go to the Sea-faoe after 6-30 p.m. will proceed *via* Mathew Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and *vice versa* will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge and Hughes Road to Kemp's Corner.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902).

N. P. A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th August, 1939.

843.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 172 OF 1939

Re: KEKI CURSETJI HAKIM, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honourable Court, residing in Dalal Estate, "T" Block, opposite Bombay Central Station and working as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Hormusji Vakeel & Co., Solicitors: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd day of October, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

(916)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GAURABAI WIFE OF VITHAL NARAYAN VEDAK has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintainance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 80-82 Espianade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY REFERRED TO ABOVE:—

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground being sub-plot No. 185A of plot No. 185 of Shivaji Park Scheme Mahim with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 191-68 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 1485, 1486 parts cadastral survey No. 1899 part of Mahim division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4880 (4A) and street No. 208C and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the North by plot No. 185B, on or towards the South by Plot No. 184 on or towards the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Keshav Hari Powdal in plot No. 185C and which the said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Messrs JOSHI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

913

Uday Pictures Devotional
MARATHI FILM
'RAJA SHRIYAL'
AT
NOVELTY
Daily 4-45, 7-30, 10
MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 1-30

OPENS TO-DAY
(COCONUT DAY)
New Theatres Great Picture directed by Great Nitin Bose.
DUSHMAN
STARRING:—LEELA DESAI, SAIGAL, NAJAMAL.
HINDMATA
Vincent Road—Dadar.
To-day Matinee at 1-45 p. m.

TO-DAY MATINEE
At 1-30 p. m.
BEING COCOANUT DAY!
Acclaimed as the Powerfully Progressive Social Picture Produced by
SHREE RANJIT MOVIETONE:
"Adhuri Kahani"
(UNFINISHED TALE)
Starring: DURGABAI KHOTE, PRITHVIRAJ, ROSE, K. DATEY, ISHWARLAL, MIRA, LALA YAKUB, ETC.
Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Dialogue: CASHYAP
DRAWING CROWDS AT
WEST END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

THRILLING THOUSANDS DAILY!
ALEXANDER KORDA presents
FOUR FEATHERS
IN TECHNICOLOR
With its
DRAMA, SPECTACLE & FLESH & BLOOD EXCITEMENT
A United Artists Programme
EXCELSIOR
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Please note change in Matinee timing.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
HINDAMATA
CINEMA :::: DADAR
MORNING SHOW
TO-DAY Tuesday at 10 a.m.
'PURANDARDAS'
IN TAMIL
Featuring:
VIDWAN G. KALYANARAMA, SRIMATI TRIPURAMBA
(Producers: DEVI FILMS, LTD., MADRAS).

TO-DAY
Auspicious Cocoanut Day
—and you must see this auspicious mythological marvel!
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1 P. M.
Shree RANJIT'S
SANT TULSIDAS
Directed by JAYANT DESAI.
10th GREAT WEEK
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 4, 7 & 10 P. M.

MAKE UNITED DEMAND FOR CHANGING 'AWARD'

Indian Christian Conference Chief's Views

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

That the more far-sighted among the members of the Muslim League which officially adheres to the Communal Award, are coming to realise its mischievous implications and that very soon the real nature of the Award and its infinite capacities for political disunion may be driven home into the mind of every Indian was the view expressed by Dr. H. C. Mukherjee, M.L.A. (Bengal), President of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians, while explaining the view of the Indian Christian community with regard to the Communal Award at the anti-Communal Award conference which opened here to-day.

CLAIMS OF CHRISTIANS

He said that in principle they were against communal representation in any form and that they would always, therefore, be influenced on the side of such forces as work towards its abolition. In case, he added, communal representation by reservation of seats, through general electorates is accepted by the major communities as a compromise, they shall gladly support such a view. If, however, separate electorates are insisted upon and introduced he said they expected that the claims of their community should be recognised.

Continuing he referred to the recent demonstration of cordiality towards Hindus made by the Shias of Lucknow who presented the President of the local Hindu Mahasabha and a cheering gathering of Hindus with a cow and a calf and the felicitations of Mr. V. D. Savarkar over the incident as also the reply reported to have been made by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan recently to a deputation of Scheduled castes that he was personally not at all in favour of separate electorates and that during the last 25 years he had been an ardent supporter of joint electorates and that it had been his heart's desire that they should have joint electorates.

"The inference one inevitably draws", he said, "from these two incidents is that not only do nationalist Mussalmans like our Shia brethren feel the harmfulness of the Communal Award but also that the more far-sighted among the members of the Muslim League are coming to realise its mischievous implications.

UNITED DEMAND

"Let us hope that very soon the real nature of the Award may be driven home into the mind of every Indian so that we might all come together and make a united demand to the British Parliament to abrogate it. And this demand cannot be refused, for Ramsay MacDonald immediately after making the Communal Award stated: 'Government were prepared to accept any better scheme to which all parties concerned might later give their full concurrence but they would not listen to any sectional representations' ".—United Press.

City Charitable Trusts Protest

AGAINST BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S URBAN PROPERTY TAX

At a public meeting of the trustees of Charitable Foundations and Religious Endowments of all communities, held on Sunday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the imposition of the Property Tax by the Bombay Government, on buildings constructed from charitable funds for housing the poor or whose income is dedicated to charitable and religious purposes.

Mr. M. P. Kharegat presided.

DISASTROUS TO CHARITIES

The President observed that the Property Tax levied by Government would have a disastrous effect on charities. In the Parsi Community, there were large number of houses built with the help of generous donors. In some cases, the terms of the donations required that the rents after defraying all the necessary expenses including ground rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, sinking fund etc., should be spent in charities for the poor. In the majority of cases of houses built for the poor, the rents were to be so fixed as to leave only a small sum for safety, after defraying all necessary expenses. In the latter case, the imposition of the new tax would make their management very difficult, the reason being that in such cases the rents were very greatly under the ratable value, the basis for the tax. Either the rents must be increased or repairs and sinking fund ignored. Any increase of the rents would be very hard on the tenants, many of whom could not even pay the present rents.

COST TO PARSI TRUSTS

"As to the properties," he continued, "the net rents of which go to other charities, most of these charities in case of the Parsi Panchayat consists of the maintenance of widows, orphans, the disabled and the destitute, help in payment of rents, the education of the children of the poor and the feeding of poor children and medical relief. These charities will also be curtailed."

The Parsi Panchayat, he said, would have to pay annually more than Rs. 24,000. The total payment from all Parsi Trust would be over Rs. 1,41,000 on account of the new tax. He had no doubt that other communities would also suffer on account of the tax, in the same way.

PROTEST RESOLUTION

Mr. Devidas M. Thakersey moved the following resolution:—

(1) This Meeting of the Trustees of Charitable Foundations and Religious Endowments of all Communities protests most emphatically against the Urban Immovable Property tax of ten per cent. imposed by the Government of Bombay on all buildings constructed from Charitable Funds for housing the Poor, or whose income is dedicated to Charitable and Religious purposes.

(2) This Meeting greatly deplores that a Popular Government should have imposed a tax, which has the effect of increasing the rents of tenements, especially constructed for or endowed for housing the Poor, that it should have curtailed the scope of certain Charities, which have been founded for the purposes of

(a) maintaining widows, orphans, the disabled, the destitute, and the aged;

(b) maintaining schools and giving scholarships to students;

(c) supply medical relief to the poorest classes; and

(d) maintaining places of worship.

(3) This Meeting condemns a policy which instead of giving financial help to Charitable and Religious Foundations tends to curtail their beneficial activities.

(4) This meeting is of opinion that the relief suggested by Government in the shape of grants restricted to only two of the purposes mentioned above, and that subject to any conditions that Government may choose to impose is quite inadequate, uncertain, and unsatisfactory.

(5) This meeting earnestly requests the Government of Bombay to exclude from the scope of the Urban Immovable Property tax all buildings used for housing the Poor or the income from which is devoted to Charitable and Religious purposes.

The mover of the resolution stated that the Congress Government which was pledged to ensure the welfare of the people should not have levied the tax on properties for charitable purposes.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar supporting the resolution observed that Government instead of giving grants to the people, were taking away something from what others had donated.

Were there not, he asked, other people who could be taxed?

Referring to Gandhiji's Statement, where he stated that he was afraid to start crusade against gambling as he would lose many of his donors, the speaker said: "If donors of a particular party are not to be taxed, it is impossible to carry on administration on just and impartial lines."

Among those who spoke on the occasion were Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Usman Sobani, Mr. N. C. Bharucha, Mr. R. V. Patwari and Mr. Bhagwandas Manmohandas Ramji.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	8 60	22 60
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 05
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 48	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 58	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m and Sunday at 12-30 p.m

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Mondays, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Mondays at 8 a.m Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Bhagwadgita. 7-45 a.m. P. Singh and party. 8 a.m. Gauharbai. 12 noon. Bhajnawali. 1 p.m. Dance music. 6-30 p.m. Chetanya (Hindustani). 6-45 p.m. Gauharbai. 7 p.m. Mirabai ke bhajan. 7-10 p.m. Kalyans on strings. 7-25 p.m. Kairana School ki gaiki. 7-45 p.m. For villagers. 8-30 p.m. Freet ke geet. 8-45 p.m. Radio orchestra. 8-50 p.m. Gauharbai. 9-35 p.m. Gokul Kisham. 9-50 p.m. Khushi. (Hindustani).

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s).

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 p.m. Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri. 6-30 to 6-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-45 p.m. S. D. Batish. 7 p.m. Instrumental trio. 7-10 p.m. Gauharbai. 7-30 p.m. Songs from Sitara. 7-45 p.m. S. D. Batish. 8 p.m. Gauharbai. 8-10 p.m. Abdul W. K. C. Sabiri. 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6 p.m. Hansraj Madan. 6-20 p.m. Muhammad Ramzan. 6-30 p.m. Tamancha Jan. 6-50 p.m. Kafi on sarangi. 7 p.m. Muhammad Ramzan. 7-10 p.m. Tamancha Jan. 7-30 p.m. Safed Chirya. 7-45 p.m. For countryside. 8-15 p.m. Sports material: (Hindustari). 8-30 p.m. Hansraj Madan. 8-50 p.m. Tamancha Jan. 9-35 p.m. Juvenile criminal: Lt.-Col. G. A. Khan. 9-50 p.m. Hansraj Madan. 10-10 p.m. Tamancha Jan.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200m.)

(1,500 kc|s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 a.m. News in Hindustani. 8-20 a.m. News in English. 8-30 a.m. Raksha Bandhan. 8-37 a.m. Devi-ka-mandir. 8-44 a.m. Sawan-ki-radli. 8-50 a.m. B. M. Devlanker. 9-10 a.m. Kesarbai Bandodker. 9-40 a.m. Karim Khan. 9-50 a.m. Vishnupant Pagnis. 10 a.m. String quartet 10-10 a.m. H. Khan Mastana 10-30 a.m. B. M. Devlanker. 10-50 a.m. A Bhajan party. 11-15 a.m. Ebrahim. 11-25 a.m. V. R. Sardeshmukh. 11-40 a.m. Eknath Hatisker party. 12 noon Kolhapur orchestra. 12-10 p.m. H. Khan Mastana. 12-25 p.m. Bansi-ki-dhun. 12-35 p.m. Kesarbai Bandodker. 1-5 p.m. Jaltarang. 1-15 p.m. Frabhu-ke-premi. 1-30 p.m Music. 3-15 p.m. Women's compartment. 6 p.m. to 6-10 p.m. News in Hindustani and English. 6-10 p.m. to 6-45 p.m. Microphone Visits Government Day Fair at Surat. 6-45 p.m. Tilang on violin. 6-50 p.m. Ghulam Rasool. 7 p.m. A turn-table tempie: (Marathi) by M. G. Rangnekar and T. V. Parvate. 7-15 p.m. Madhurika Mazmudar's Farty (Guj. Garbas). 7-30 p.m. D. M. Devlanker. 7-45 p.m. H. Khan Mastana. 8 p.m. M. Umar Khan. 8-10 p.m. Gopalkrishna Prasadik Bhajan Mandal. 8-30 p.m. Humour, 5 by H. E. B. Catley. 8-45 p.m. Pedhamker and party. 8-55 p.m. Talk of town. 9 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-15 p.m. News in English. 9-35 p.m. Armas Jarnefelt. 9-50 p.m. Chamber music. 10-30 p.m. Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-15 p.m. to 3-45 a.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 to 9-35 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-35 p.m. Kesarbai Bandodker. 10 p.m. Laksmi-tal. 10-10 p.m. Musical Kaleidoscope. 10-30 p.m. Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc|s)

2 p.m. Sarangi. 2-15 p.m. S M. Coya: vocal. 2-30 p.m. Songs from the screen. 6 p.m. For villages. 6-30 p.m. G. Kalyana Rama Iyer. 7 p.m. The invaders by C. R. Myleru. 7-15 p.m. T. S. Venkatachalam Pillai: Violin. 8 p.m. G. Kalyana Rama Iyer: Vocal. 8-30 p.m. Interlude. 8-45 p.m. T. S. Venkatachalam Pillai: violin.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

10-30 a.m. Listeners' request. 12-30 p.m. Mikado. 1-30 p.m. For you, Madam. 1-55 p.m. For newcomers. 5 p.m. Selection. 6-10 p.m. For children. 7 p.m. Jhulan. 8 p.m. Sing. learn and sing again. 9-10 p.m. Unemployment, blessing or Curse? 5. Schemes of insurance. 9-30 p.m. Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 9-55 p.m. Mastan Gama. 10-10 p.m. Binapani Mukherjee I.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

10-30 a.m. to 11-30 and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

67.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 p.m. Band of 2nd Battn. Border Regiment.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

6 p.m. Prayer. 6-10 p.m. Mohammad Rafiq. 6-30 p.m. Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-50 p.m. Next week's programmes. 7 p.m. Ghazals. 7-15 p.m. For Rural areas. 7-45 p.m. Journalism (Hindustani). 8 p.m. For children. 8-40 p.m. Thumris. 9-40 p.m. Criminal tribes. 9-55 p.m. Akhtaribai. 10-10 p.m. Raksha Bandhan.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

4 p.m. Music. 4-3 p.m. Things of interest. (Telugu). 4-6 p.m. Sons and daughters of India Padmini: (Telugu) by Shrimati K. Annapurna. 4-16 p.m. Something light. 4-20 p.m. Group singing. 5 p.m. Bhaktha Nandanar. (Telugu) by Ch. L. Bhagavathar. 6 p.m. S. Sunderesa Mudaliar. Flute. 6-30 p.m. Interlude. 6-45 p.m. Mayavaram V. V. Krishna Iyer: voice. 7-15 p.m. Monthly economic review (Telugu) by K. S. Narayanamurthy. 30 p.m. Mayavaram V. V. Krishna Iyer: Voice. 8-15 p.m. Carnatic orchestra. Malavi. 8-20 p.m. Kolar Rajamma: Voice. 8-55 p.m. Zeus at Secretariat: by K. M. Ramaswami. 9-30 p.m. Kolar Rajamma: Voice.

Madras—II Programme

31-35 metres (9,570 kc|s)

4 to 4-30 p.m. As in Mardas 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6 p.m. Sandhya geet by Kumari N. Amritam. 6-10 p.m. Devara Hasyam. 6-20 p.m. Duets. 6-30 p.m. United we stand, divided, we fall. 6-40 p.m. Screen tunes by Kumar N. Amritam. 6-45 to 10-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc|s)

5-30 p.m. Mohd. Abdul Kareem, Khayal ghazal. 5-30 p.m. Hameedanbai, Dadra. 6 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. For children. (Urdu) 6-30 p.m. N.S.B.S. Studio orchestra, Gut Shiv Lankini. 6-40 p.m. Abdul Kareem, thumri. 6-50 p.m. Hameedanbai, ghazals. 7-10 p.m. Wonders of science" by Mr. Naseer A. Osmani. 7-25 p.m. Abdul Kareem, Khamsa. 7-40 p.m. Hameedanbai, Thumri, ghazal. 8-30 p.m. Records. 8-45 p.m. Abdul Kareem, thumri, ghazal. 9-5 p.m. Music by Mr. Rafeeq Ghaznavi. 9-30 p.m. Hameedanbai, dadra and ghazals.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Richard Green orchestra. 8-20 p.m. Piping, by Pipe-Major Angus Macaulay. 8-30 p.m. These names made variety. 8-30 p.m. News 9-43 p.m. Fred Hartley, sextet. 10-20 p.m. and 10-55 p.m. Sports. 11 p.m. War Scare with France. 11-30 p.m. News. 11-45 p.m. Food for thought.

Mr. T. T. Barodawalla, B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, has been appointed Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, a well-known City Congressman and a member of the Municipal Corporation, is appointed a Presidency Magistrate.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN E. GUJARAT

POONA, Aug. 28

Yesterday's depression over the Punjab is becoming unimportant.

A fresh depression has formed in the north of the Bay of Bengal off the Arakan coast.

Monsoon has been vigorous in east Gujarat, where widespread moderate too heavy rain has fallen. Monsoon has also been strong in south Rajputana, and Konkan and fairly active in Orissa Chota Nagpur, East and North Punjab and Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall occurred locally in the west United Provinces Hills, west Gujarat, east Central India, Berar, west Central Provinces while a few falls reported from Bengal north Rajputana, west Central India, east Central Provinces, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, north-west Frontier Province, Malabar and North Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Mahableshwar nine inches; Khandala seven; Ahmedabad six; Deesa and Mount Abu three; Ajmer, Udaipur, Surat and Ratnagiri two; Baroda, Fort Abbas, Honavar and Belgaum one and half; Gopalpur and Bombay one; Muktesar, Barmer and Jodhpur three quarters of an inch; Sutna, Ambala, Gulmarg, Simla half; Cherat Quarter of an inch.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN GONDAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDAL, Aug. 26.

It is raining since last night.

CUTTACK.—A 'communique' issued by the Chief Secretary, Orissa Government, says that the Hon. Chief Minister, Orissa should henceforth be designed as the Hon. Prime Minister, Orissa.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-8-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.8 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since 1st June.	Difference to Normal
Agra	96	80	—	14.6	—4.1
Amraoti	85	73	—	20.4	—0.7
Akola	85	74	0.1	22.3	+1.0
Ahmedabad	85	74	5.5	16.3	—7.0
Ajmer	86	75	2.3	5.8	—10.2
Ahmednagar	82	70	—	10.2	—0.4
Ambala	97	74	0.7	16.7	—1.3
Allahabad	95	79	—	30.6	—3.1
Benares	94	80	—	23.1	—4.4
Bareilly	90	82	—	20.6	—8.7
BOMBAY	89	74	0.9	47.3	—7.6
Bangalore	79	64	—	9.2	—2.7
Bhopal	78	73	0.1	39.0	—
Baroda	80	73	1.6	23.3	—
Belgaum	73	67	1.3	53.8	+20.4
Bahawalpore	104	85	—	1.3	—2.5
Bijapur	83	71	—	9.5	+1.8
Bellary	87	75	—	5.3	—0.4
Bhavnagar	82	75	0.4	22.3	+6.9
Chittagong	91	80	—	73.9	+12.9
Calcutta	95	80	0.1	49.9	+14.0
Cuttack	93	77	0.7	23.8	—10.6
Cawnpore	97	80	—	20.1	—4.0
Calicut	87	78	—	82.1	+3.1
Colombo	86	76	—	21.5	+5.5
Cheerapunji	81	72	—	280.5	+12.6
Cocanada	91	81	—	14.5	—0.9
Cochin	84	77	T	74.2	+10.8
Dehra Dun	87	73	—	16.7	+5.5
Delhi	100	83	—	10.6	—6.7
Dehra I. Khan	107	84	—	0.3	—4.3
Darjeeling	72	59	—	73.5	—12.0
Desa	79	75	2.6	5.5	—13.6
Dalhousie	—	—	0.1	39.9	—10.0
Fort Sandeman	97	75	—	3.3	—1.4
Gorakhpur	97	83	—	37.5	+3.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	72	—	11.1	—5.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	79	—	—	—5.3
Indore	79	72	0.1	20.3	—2.5
Jhansi	93	77	—	26.9	+0.9
Jubbulpore	84	75	T	37.8	—2.0
Jacobabad	104	84	—	—	—2.1
Jaipur	95	77	T	6.1	—4.3
Karachi	84	74	—	0.1	—5.3
Kodaikanal	68	51	—	11.1	—4.1
Khandwa	82	72	0.2	17.7	—4.6
Lucknow	96	81	—	26.3	—0.5
Ludhiana	95	78	—	10.6	—6.9
Lahore	98	78	T	7.4	—4.8
Lyallpur	101	75	0.2	2.4	—2.7
Multan	108	86	—	2.6	—
Mysore	82	65	—	5.7	—2.4
Madras	101	82	T	3.2	—6.8
Marmagoa	81	73	6.7	63.4	—
Malegaon	84	70	0.1	15.5	+3.6
Mussoorie	68	60	0.7	41.7	—19.1
Mahableshwar	64	62	8.7	187.8	—32.7
Murree	73	61	0.1	19.4	—10.2
Mount Abu	70	67	2.3	14.7	—32.6
Masulipatam	93	79	—	11.3	—1.0
Mandalay	92	77	0.1	20.3	+7.7
Mangalore	85	78	0.1	91.2	—3.5
Meerut	—	—	—	11.3	—8.9
Mercara	71	61	0.1	73.9	—11.8
Nagpur	87	75	T	29.3	—3.8
Ootacamund	63	51	—	21.2	+0.6
Patna	94	85	—	37.9	+5.6
Peshawar	95	78	—	1.1	—2.6
Poona	77	70	1.2	13.2	—2.0
Pachmarhi	71	67	0.1	69.6	+14.7
Port Blair	83	73	0.1	42.4	—8.5
Quetta	86	67	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	88	77	—	34.7	—2.0
Rawalpindi	93	69	0.3	11.0	—7.3
Rangoon	81	75	1.5	59.0	+1.1
Ratnagiri	81	73	2.3	108.5	+28.7
Rajkot	83	75	0.1	4.4	—15.8
Sialkot	96	80	—	12.0	—6.5
Srinagar	85	60	—	2.3	—3.3
Sholapur	89	73	—	8.5	—4.2
Shillong	78	65	—	44.6	+0.2
Simla	66	61	0.6	35.7	—4.6
Surat	80	75	2.4	26.7	—5.3
Salem	96	72	—	14.6	+1.6
Trichinopoly	95	79	—	7.4	+1.0
Trivandrum	84	78	0.1	26.7	+2.2
Vizagapatam	95	81	0.1	8.8	—5.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IMPROVED

Anxiety Allayed

NAGPUR, Aug. 26.

The agricultural outlook has improved materially due to recent rains, which have served to allay the growing anxiety of the agriculturists, says the weather and crop report for the week ending the 19th August.

The rain was adequate except in Buldana, Nimar and Jubbulpore districts. The sowings of til, ramtil and kutki are in progress in the northern districts, while transplantation of rice in Nagpur Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat districts and Biasi and weeding operations in Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts have been resumed vigorously.

COTTON TRACT

In the cotton tract weeding and harrowing operations will recommence as soon as there is a break in the rain. The agricultural outlook has improved materially. The standing Kharif crops will improve substantially by the timely rains which should also reduce the insufficiency of fodder in parts of Nimar, Betul, Akola and Buldana districts. Relief works to provide employment for agricultural labourers are attracting large numbers in the four Berar districts and in Chanda district and have been found necessary also in Nimar, Chhindwara and Wardha districts.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.0 degrees 4.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees 1.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 268 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.88 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.51 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 47.27 inches.

Weather Remark.—Rain.

A FATHER'S APPEAL

COULD NOT MOVE THE STERN DECISION, BUT

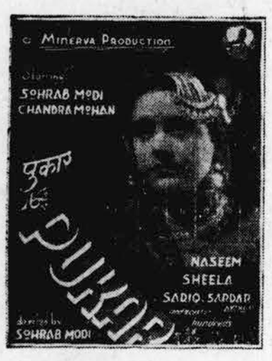
A WIDOW'S DEMAND

Did! Jehangir's Code was Slackened! Bravo!

SEE THE DYNAMIC DENOUEMENT IN MINERVA'S MAGNIFICENT SCREEN DRAMA

"The Great Moghul"

(OR "PUKAR")



Directed By: SOHRAB MODI

★

Starring:

SOHRAB MODI

★

CHANDRAMOHAN

★

NASEEM

★

SHEELA

★

SADIQ ALI

★

★ SARDAR AKHTAR ★ ZILLU ★ MAYA ★ RAM APTE

IN THREE THEATRES! TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

NEW EMPIRE
Till 31st. Aug. Only
Daily 3-30. 6-30 & 10

CENTRAL
Daily 4, 7, & 10
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1-30

MINERVA
Daily 4, 7, & 10
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1-30

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Distributors
EVERGREEN PICTURES, BOMBAY 4.

THE STERN DETERMINATION OF AN OFFENDED FATHER AND THE INNOCENT 'SIN' OF A PURE AND SIMPLE GIRL— CREATE A TENSE DRAMA—FOR YOU IN

COMRADES

OR

JIVAN SATHI

SAGAR'S TREATISE ON LOVE OPENING SAT. 2ND SEPT. AT

PATHE

Through Sun and Shower,

BOMBAY'S CONSTANT RENDEZVOUS IS THE

Roxy

Talkies, New Queen's Road.,

PRESENTING THE SCREEN'S MOST ADORABLE STAR

Devika Rani

in BOMBAY TALKIES' Rural Lyrical Romance

'DURGA'

With RAMA SHUKUL

Supported by:

HANSA, AUNDHAKAR, MUMTAZ ALI, V. H. DESAI, PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR.

Daily at 4-30, 7-15, 10 P.M.

TO-DAY

MATINEE, 1-45 P.M.

DEEPLY IN LOVE

Even to the extent of agreeing to marry another at her lover's bidding

YES! THAT WAS HER CONCEPTION OF LOVE!

See her tale

"SADHANA"

Sagar's Epic on Love

A T

IMPERIAL

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M.

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

ROVERS CUP (THIRD) ROUND RE-PLAY)

Hyderabad Police Eliminated

Poona Gunners' Narrow Victory In Dullest Game Of Tournament

3RD FIELD REGT. R. A. 1 (Benson)
HYDERABAD CITY POLICE nil.

After one of the dullest matches seen on the Cooperage this season, the Hyderabad City Police made rather a tame exit from the All-India Rovers Tournament, going down by a goal—the only one of the match—to the 3rd Field Regt. R. A. in their third round encounter replayed last evening.

Monotonous Game

In a singularly uneventful and monotonous game the territorial advantage was throughout with the soldiers—whose clear-cut robust business-like tactics profited at the expense of the futile tap-and-dribble methods adopted by the Policemen. The latter had, taking the hint from the two previous matches, turned out all booted, but were throughout at a loss to reproduce the fire and brilliance which had characterised their game in their debut encounter. After a score-less first half, most of which was taken up by scrappy midfield exchanges and aimless end-to-end ball swinging, Benson obtained the only goal of the evening for the Gunners, beating Eyrria with a stinging corner drive in the 16th minute after resumption. (1—0). Just after this, Benson had to leave the field with a dislocated elbow.

Hyderabad tried desperately for the equaliser during the concluding stages of the game, but rank bad shooting on their quintette's part made all their efforts futile and the final whistle found them tame losers in a singularly uninteresting duel.

RESULT

3RD FIELD REGT. R.A. 1
HYDERABAD CITY POLICE nil

The teams were:—

3RD FIELD REGT. R.A.—Bonsor, Bradford and Cheese, Compton, Fahy (Capt.) and Williams, Paterson, Parker, MacFarlane, Benson and Chapman.

HYDERABAD CITY POLICE—Eyrria, Shir Khan and Fruval, Jonas, Mahboob Khan (Capt.) and Shaik Jamal, Soosay, Anwar Hussain, hamshere Khan, Shaik Hussain and Hafiz Ali.

Referee: Mr. Haworth.

To-day's Match (Rovers Cup)

(Cooperage)
FIRST QUARTER-FINAL
5-40 p.m. Bangalore Muslims (Holders) v. 28th Field Regt. R.A.

Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

G. I. P. AND B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAYS ENTER THIRD ROUND

Blue Rangers And Burmah Shell Eliminated

At the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, two matches were played off in the second round of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament on Sunday last. The match between the G. I. P. Railway and the Blue Rangers which had remained unfinished last week owing to insufficient light was staged first. The Railwaymen, who were far superior to their rivals in every respect, overwhelmed them by three goals to nil. The Rangers however did not admit defeat easily. Had their attackers been less prone to break the off-side code, they might have emerged out of the fray with a smaller margin of defeat.

MEYER SCORES A BRACE.

After a quarter of an hour's ding-dong struggle the Railwaymen forged ahead with Santos drawing first blood for them. Proudfoot was offered an excellent opportunity of equalising for the Rangers, but this forward missed the mark narrowly. Leading by a goal at the interval the Railwaymen added a brace to their tally, Meyer netting for them on both occasions. The G. I. P. will now meet the St. Xavier's College in the third round of the tournament when an interesting battle may be expected.

KEENLY CONTESTED AFFAIR.

The second match of the day was between the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Burmah-Shell. It was a keenly contested affair. The Railway managed to scrape through by the odd goal in three. Handicapped as they were by the absence of one of their players, the Railwaymen found the Oilmen rather hard nuts to crack. With great difficulty they succeeded in scoring once in each half. Woodcock was responsible for both the goals. Although down by two goa's, the Burmah-Shell carried on their raids gallantly and succeeded in reducing the margin by one through Quiterio. With a little more luck they might have reached the level. But the sound defence of the Railway, coupled with erratic shooting of their own forwards frustrated their plans. The B. B. & C. I. will now meet the winners of Matunga Athletic and Blue Rangers "B" in the third round.

TO-DAY'S GAME

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GROUND, PAREL.
4-30 p.m. H. V. M. Sports vs. Young Boys.

SUSPENDED ONLY FOR TWO WEEKS

Tabarra Agitation Board Convenor's Statement

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

Nawab Haji Ishann Ali Khan, convenor of the Mahazi Husaini Board (Tabarra Agitation Board) in a statement says:—

"We are suspending the agitation not because of any weakness for we have still ample resources of men and money at our command to continue the Tabarra agitation for even a larger period. But as many Muslim organisations and responsible personalities have desired us to do so with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement about the Madhe-Sahab-Tabarra controversy for good, it becomes incumbent on our part to furnish one more proof of our traditional love and tolerance for unity and create opportunities for those organisations and personalities so that they may cement good and cordial relations and remove the estranged feelings among the Muslims of Lucknow and may bring it to those normal and healthy conditions as prevailed in Lucknow prior to 1905.

"We are suspending the agitation only for two weeks. If it fails to better the condition our agitation will be started again with even greater force and zeal"—United Press.

JUBBULPORE RESIDENTS THREATEN SATYAGRAHA

Protest Against Realisation Of Municipal Taxes

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, Aug. 25.

Following the dissolution of the Jubbulpore municipality owing to its mal-administration and the appointment of an official president with an advisory board to look after and improve its affairs, the Provincial Government, with a view to holding general elections, has ordered the preparation of the electoral rolls on the adult franchise basis.

In the meantime, a certain section of the residents, living in the Marghathal mohalla of the Ghamapur ward, have threatened to resort to Satyagraha if the Committee insists on realising the water and conservancy taxes from them. The intending satvagrahis are mostly labourers.

ACQUITTED OF RIOTING & MURDER

BOMBAY, Monday.

Before Mr. Justice Lokur and a Special Jury at the High Court, Jagannath Shivnandan and 13 others were put up on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and murder.

The accused are all "Bhaiyyas" and were living in the Shanji Pasu Building at Kala Chowki, occupying three rooms on the ground floor.

The accused used to have frequent quarrels with the landlord, who had often warned them against giving trouble to other tenants. On April 9, it was alleged, there was an altercation in course of which the accused attacked the landlord and the rent-collector, a Gurkha, as a result of which the Gurkha received fatal injuries.

The Jury having found all the accused "not guilty" on all charges, His Lordship acquitted all of them.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. V. V. Ainapure, Advocate, appeared for accused Nos. 1 to 8. Mr. W. S. Pathare with Mr. G. N. Raj defended the remaining accused.

Our Readers' Views

Anglo-Indians And War

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In a local paper of the 24th August 1939, Col. Sir Henry Gidney appeals to Anglo-Indians to "come forward, offer your services and show your traditional loyalty and aptitude for military service," in view of the "seriousness of Britain's estranged relations with some of the major Powers in Europe and Japan . . . and the duty they owe to themselves and to India."

To "old timers" this appeal must sound quite familiar, and it should evoke the response it deserves. It may be worthwhile recalling, that, during the last world holocaust, this smallest of communities in the Empire contributed the largest percentage of man-power, both for service overseas and for military duties in India. If, however, traditional loyalty is so marked an attribute of the Anglo-Indian, why this "call to arms," and the reference to the "so-called" "antipathy of the Anglo-Indian?"

Has the indifference to the fate of the Ex-Serviceman, especially the Anglo-Indian, after the last Great War been responsible for this "antipathy"? Is the steady continued deterioration, and present unenviable condition of our wretched lot in this country beginning to tell at last? Or is the Anglo-Indian still expected to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare?

We were told, not so long ago that the Military authorities in England had decided at last to enrol Anglo-Indian lads in the British Army. If there is anything at all in this reported scheme, hundreds of our lads who have finished their schooling ought at least to join up as soon as they can: but even then, what steps are being taken to safeguard such men against unemployment when the Army has done with their services?—Yours, etc.

"SCRAP."

Leftists And The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— So much dust is being raised about the ban placed on Shri Bose, the Forward-Bloc Leader, by the Working Committee of the Congress, that it is imperative that the average Congressman should openly and frankly speak out what he feels and thinks so that justice may be done and the cause of nationalism and the Congress may not suffer. It is a patent fact that the Leftists, though few in numbers, are very vocal and the so-called Rightists and the unattached congressmen are practically mute and dumb to such an extent that it is almost certain that there is real danger of the country and the average congressman being puzzled and perplexed and misled. This danger is further enhanced, because of the activities of disgruntled congressmen, who have at one time or another met with discomfiture in their lust for power and position and it is imperative that if the Leftists are determined and are allowed and encouraged by facilities to carry on a disruptive guerilla warfare harmful to the solidarity of the National Congress, every true Congressman should raise his voice in protest and line himself up with the forces of true nationalism.

The pranks and posturings of the Leftists are far from being harmless frolics. It is my conviction that they are calculated, as of a set design, to cause total disruption of our ordered national political life, when the National Congress is attacked under one pretext or another with the obvious purpose of usurping power by creating suspicion and dissensions in the ranks of the ordinary congressmen.

I am so disgusted by the quibblings and intellectual acrobatics indulged in by the Leftists that I am compelled to raise my voice in protest.

Let me explain. Ordinarily, I was a mere 'Volunteer' congressman during the 'C.D.-War,' only for the duration, and to-day I am only a plain four-anna member. The only right I cared to know about was to have the privilege to go to Jail in the name of the nation and I was more than satisfied with the part I played in the game. But the Leftists told me to use my intelligence and to protest against whatever I did not agree with, as being a primary member I was the master of the Congress. Feeling that I was not properly equipped to function responsibly, I decided to study the Leftist viewpoint from the columns of the Leftist weeklies, with a view to know all sides of a question. While there was much there that appealed to me, there was also a lot more that disgusted me.

But I must speak out frankly. I detest hypocrisy and finesse and equivocation. Sitting on the fence may be a very attractive idea or blurring of an issue may be an intriguing intellectual play, but they do not appeal to me. I prefer fair and straighforward treatment of any problem. I would much rather call a spade a spade, so that there may not be any ambiguity about it.

Their Tactics

I was a plain unattached simple Congressman when I started the study of the Leftist Literature and I did not know whether I was a Rightist or a Leftist; and if anything, I had definite leanings towards the leftists, of which there are proofs. But to-day, if I am anything at all, I am perhaps "more a Rightist than a Leftist, and my grievance is that I owe it all to the Leftists and their acts of omission and commission. Judging by their performance, one is driven to the conclusion that they are most of them out for publicity, personal leadership, and a recognition of their claim for unadulterated, fearless, uncompromising topnotch nationalism of a brand they are not prepared to grant to any one who according to them is not a real-blue-blooded-leftist. It is not merely a pose. It is much worse. It is a well-thought-out plan with a view to create an impression that all those that are not leftists are not nationalists, but are only opportunist bourgeoise anti-nationalists, who are capable of selling the interests of the country.

This clever strategem of the Leftists must be understood and exposed. I have a very shrewd suspicion that with the exception of a handful—yes, a mere handful—of the Front-rank Leftists who are trying to teach us the lesson of Nationalism, hardly any understand the very theories they advocate and the language they use. And of the limited few, who I suspect do understand what they say, fewer still also know what they say and why they say it in the way they do. Most of the second-line leaders and the rank-and-file Leftists, I am afraid, reproduce views, which cannot be dignified by any other description than that of "vomitus." To tell the rank-and-filer that he is the final arbiter of the Nation's destiny, may be and probably is, a good and true statement of our case. But, to humbug him by telling him by implication that he is fully equipped with knowledge and finer judgment and varied experience to give definite directions as to how the Nation's fight should be fought, is equivalent to telling the foot-soldier that he is competent to lay down the tactics and strategy of War. Foggy and clouded statements of our objectives wrapped in fulsome verbiage only serve to deceive the average member.

Inexperienced, raw and merely literate youth and poor helpless illiterate masses can be made to swallow anything as long as it is presented in an appealing form because of the absence of the critical discernment and absence of developed intellect. Slogans are a great help to delude and to incite and inflame passions and awaken the masses and may be a very good technique; but it does not give anyone the right to claim that such 'awakening' is an index of the understanding of the problems. I have found much repetitive propaganda, but also much more clever quibbling and side-tracking and slurred and specious pleadings and I have been disgusted with such attempts at playing tricks on my intelligence.

It appears to me that the road is clear before the Leftists. They had their Leftist President. They had their majority in the rank and file. Why did they not form their Cabinet? Why did they shirk the task—nay duty? The country would have backed them. But they decided not to shoulder the responsibility, unless they could rope in the much-abused Rightist-leaders to put their Leftist theories to the test of practical implementation, and now they turn round and make a grievance of it. Could there be anything more unreasonable or unjust?

Again they got a straight defeat in open voting at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay, and immediately after, they started flouting the decisions of the majority. What a perverse spectacle, as if the majority decisions arrived at in a straightforward manner could be dubbed a Tyranny!

And now after open defiance from platform after platform, the Forward-Bloc-Leader is subjected to a Disciplinary-ban and up goes the howl, as if something very detestable has been done. Only one or two Leftists have the courage to recognise that the ban was invited by Shri Bose himself. But even they suggest that perhaps it is vindictive and certainly it is harsh.

But a revolt by a high personality is a much graver crime and the punishment must be appropriate, if punishment is at all merited and justified. And yet I fail to understand why there is so much fuss and furore.

The Leftists have a clear remedy in their hands. They can requisition a special meeting of the A.I.C.C. or of the full session of the Congress and have the Ban removed. Or if they cannot do that then the next Presidential election is not far. They should bend all their energy to see that Shri Bose's name is adopted for the Presidential election for the next year by almost all the provincial Committees and have him actually elected. That will show that the whole Congress-minded public wants the Ban removed and I am absolutely certain that the decision will have to be accepted by the Congress. How can it be otherwise? Have the Leftists the courage, the wisdom and the cohesion necessary for such a conclusive demonstration of their true and unwavering nationalism and to dare to act upto it in a proper and seemly way?

I hope they have. But it is ungraceful and anti-national to attack the Congress Executive in the meantime for doing what they honestly considered to be their unpleasant but unavoidable duty to the Great Organisation which they serve.—Yours, etc.

S. K. VAIDYA.

Prohibition Police Searches

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A lot of correspondence is appearing in certain sections of the Press regarding the subject in question. It seems the writers concerned are only anxious to bring the Prohibition Police into disrepute by some propaganda or the other. Police searches are not new to this country or the city in particular. Those who travel down from Pondicherry are conversant with the stricter methods employed there to prevent smuggling. The Goa boats afford us the same spectacle and continue doing so.—Yours, etc.

S. R. NAIDU.

Young Men's Parsi Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to an announcement in your paper of 22nd. instant to the effect that Mr. Dinshaw N. Dastur and Mr. G. C. Bharucha (Myself) are no more the Honorary Secretaries of the Young Men's Parsi Association.

In this connection I have to inform you that Mr. D. N. Dastur and Mr. G. C. Bharucha (myself) are the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Young Men's Parsi Association.—Yours, etc.

G. C. BHARUCHA,
(B.A., LL.B.).
Joint Hon. Secretary,
Y. M. P. A.

Indore And Congress Reel

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Publicity Officer of Indore has contradicted the report that any Congress news-reel was banned in Indore and he further asserts that the Congress news reel in question is being shown in Indore.

It may be remembered that the Congress news reel was to be shown in the Shree Krishna Cinema with the Hindi film "Brandi Ki Botal" as in Bombay and elsewhere. But the District Magistrate Indore objected to its display on the very first day. Consequently neither the reel was shown even for a day nor any Congress news reel is being shown in any of the three cinema houses in Indore.—Yours, etc.

N. M. KARANDIKAR,
Member A.I.C.C., Indore.

Around The Courts

Bombay, Monday.

Profullachandra was the Proprietor of a magazine entitled "Yuga Chitra" published and sold in Bomby. Badri Shamsuddin Kachawalal was the printer and publisher of this magazine. The magazine was printed at Rawiwar Press.

The issue of this magazine dated 17th June 1939 was alleged to have contained passages of obscene nature. The press was said to have been searched and a copy with proofs copies were recovered. The residence of the proprietor was also searched and 96 copies of the magazine were recovered.

Priyawadan Girdharlal Baxi, the keeper of the Rawiwar Prdess, the third accused, who applied for the extension of bail period was reported to have been drowned accidentally in the sea at Juhu. The first two accused were extended bail till the 8th September at the Girgaum court today.

"We take a serious view of this matter and as this is the first offence of the accused we convict and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default 10 days simple imprisonment, observed the Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Girgaum Court while delivering the judgment against one Veerchand Tilokji, a Marwadi who was charged with disorderly behaviour in the Court premises.

It was stated the said accused was found roaming about in the Court premises daily in the afternoon with a view to purchase cheques from persons who received them from the judicial clerk of the Girgaum Court.

He was found by the constable forcibly buying a cheque from a person and behaving in a disorderly manner in the Court premises.

CAR KNOCKS DOWN CONSTABLE.

Mohamed Meherally, who was driving his car No. 2009 along Mahim Road, knocked down Constable No. 4415. The Constable received serious injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. The driver was arrested and was produced before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and was released on bail till the 4th September.

ALLEGED MOLESTATION IN CINEMA.

A sensational story of how a gentleman in the reserve class of the West End Cinema, is alleged to have gone to the extent of pinching the thigh of a respectable lady seated near him in the course of his attempt to molest her, during the interval and how he finally denied the whole charge and assauted the Manager of the Cinema was heard to-day by the Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court.

On Sunday at 8-30 p. m. during the interval of the show at the West End Cinema the lady was seated in a reserved class with her companion. It was alleged during this time Mohamed Bhonji whilst passing by her pinched her right thigh and talked to her something which she could not understand. She reported the matter to her husband who with the aid of the Manager of the Cinema was stated to have questioned him. He denied all charges and is alleged to have attempted to assault the manager. One of the members present, caught hold of Mohamed Bhonji while in the act of assaulting and handed him over to the Police.

He was offered bail till the 14th September.

TROMBAY JAPANESE HOTEL RAIDED

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Japanese hotel at Trombay was raided during the week-end by the Central Intelligence Branch and three Japanese and two others were arrested.

It seems that the hotel authorities served to a party of picknickers whisky and beer not suspecting that they belonged to the police, thus misusing the permit granted to the hotel.

Two women were also included in the party to give it an air of reality.

Carrying Opium Without Permits?

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four persons arrested yesterday for carrying opium and charas without permits, were placed today before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court and ordered to be released on bail.

Chhotoo Sherali was arrested for possessing opium.

Fakir Mahomed Amirkhan, and Yusufkhan Kayamkhan were arrested on a charge of possessing ganja without permit.

Ajamkhan Mahomedkhan was arrested for possessing charas.

All the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

ITALIAN STEAMER'S ARRIVAL DELAYED

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Conte-Biancamano" the Lloyd Triestino liner which left Aden on Thursday and due to arrive at Bombay to-day at 10 a. m., has so far not arrived. Enquiries made at the shipping office did not throw any light as to when the ship would arrive in Bombay.

It is surmised that the delay is due to bad weather at sea.

There are 700 passengers on the ship.

Anxious enquiries from relatives of the passengers are being made at the office of the shipping company, hourly.

A radiogram was dispatched to the vessel by the shipping company, however, asking for more information.

DRINK HABIT CURE

Few doses magically cure. Acts wonderfully as a tonic and stimulant, partially supplying the place of accustomed liquor. Prevents physical prostration that follows sudden breaking off from usages of liquor.

Rs. 3/- per bottle

Available from:—
ADDY PHARMACY,
Dadar Tram Terminus,
(Khodadad Circle) Bombay.

or direct from
MULLER & BROTHERS.
Sole Distributors,
163a, Vincent Road,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

The S.S. "KALAVATI" will leave Prince's Dock TO-DAY, at 6 P.M. for BHAVNAGAR with passengers.

There will be no sailing for Karachi To-day.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 28th August, 1939.
Tel. No. 25061.
Prince's Dock Office
Tel. No. 24086.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Protect that Precious Life!

Precious lives—mother and baby—everything must be done to protect them. Above all be careful what antiseptic you use. 'Dettol,' the new modern antiseptic, is perfectly safe at childbirth. Many maternity hospitals use it. Take no risks—get 'Dettol.' Ask your doctor or nurse—they use it.

RECKITT & SONS
Hull and London
England 36

DETTOL
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 15, 1995.
Muslim: Rajab 13, 1358.
Parsi: Aspandad, 28, 1303.
Hightide: 11-57; 00-00.
Lowtide: 5-16; 17-56.
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Thursday, August 31.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting 5-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MANGALDAS—Miss Kamalavantibai daughter of Sheth Purushottamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai expired on 28th inst. at 1-30 p.m.
Uthamna ceremony on Thursday 31st inst. at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Sir Mangaldas House Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, 12206.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION

Telegraphic communication with Slovakia is suspended until further notice.

PROHIBITION LORRIES

Mr. Ekbote and Mr. Sakwalkar will be in charge of the Prohibition Lorries which will tour Thana and Malad to-day (Tuesday).

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

The Royal Indian Navy has assumed control of British merchant shipping in Bombay.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Swastik League Mr. R. H. Huslam the A.R.P. Officer of the Government of Bombay will speak in English on "the A.R.P. Campaign" to-day (Tuesday), at 5 p.m. at the Swastik Mandir Vithalbhai Patel Road.

A.R.P. WORK ORGANISATION

Mr. R. H. Hasiam, Government A.R.P. Officer, is giving a lecture on "A.R.P. Work and Organisation" at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the conference hall of Electric House, on Wednesday, Aug. 30th.

SHRAVANI UTSAV AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Upnagar Arya Samaj Vile Parle, Shravni Utsav will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday), at 6 a.m. in Shishu Mandir, Park Road, Vile Parle (East).

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Postponed meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held in the Congress Committee's office to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 a.m

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL

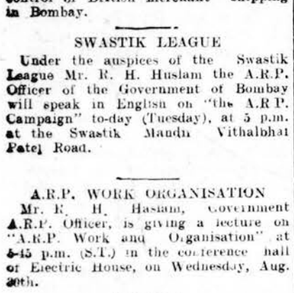
The 16th annual social gathering of the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday), (Cocoanut-day) in the hall of the C. S. Shirolker High School, Kandewadi. Mr. B. V. Varerkar, Marathi Dramatist, has kindly consented to occupy the president's chair.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GEORGE ROBEY
MARGARET LOCKWOOD in
"A GIRL MUST LIVE"

Wit—Girls SONGS!

From THURS: Aug. 31:—



Plans Open! Book Early!

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!
CAPITOL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW & THURS.
RITZ BROS. in
"THE GORILLA"

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"A Girl Must Live". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Hardys Ride High." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Four Feathers." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Pukar." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Algiers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankenstein". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"You Can't Take It With You." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10. p.m.

SRI RAMANA SAMAJ

Shifting To Matunga

In connection with the re-organisation of the Samaj, a meeting of the members and sympathisers was held on Sunday in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, Mr. N. N. Aiyar, J. P. presiding.

Mr. G. Kalyanarama Iyer in giving an account of the activities of the Samaj which is the first religious institution started in 1925 in Parel when that place was the stronghold of the South Indians, referred to the greatness of Sri Ramana Maharishi a very great soul in the spiritual field, whose disciples include Europeans and Americans. The future programme of work was chalked out. The president while speaking about the powers of the Rishi made a brief reference to his (Rishis') Association in early days with His Holiness Sri Mouna Swami of Courtallam, a living Siddha Purusha. The meeting appreciated the services of the Samaj during the last 16 years and welcomed its shifting to Matunga, where a large number of people can derive the benefit and give their support. The Samaj will hereafter function at Matunga.

'SHRAVAN YEDUR UPAKARMA'

Sri Narayana Vatnair (Poona Vaidik) will conduct the Shravan Yedur Upakarma to-day (Tuesday), between 9 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. at Matunga, (G.I.P. in South Indian Welfare Society's School. All are requested to attend.

The annual general meeting of Shri Rammaruti Mandir Punyatithi Utsav Mandal Dadar, will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the C.K.P. Dnyatigrima, Rammaruti Road, Dadar. All members of the community are requested to be present.

TO-DAY'S VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Attention of readers is invited to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's notice published in to-day's issue, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulating the vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and Vice Versa to-day (Tuesday), on account of Cocoanut day. The public proceeding to or from the north of the island are advised, in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience, to proceed via Mohamed Ali Road, and Parel Road, instead of by Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

DAMODAR RAGHOBA LIBRARY

The formal opening ceremony of the Damodar Raghoba Library in the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room will be performed by Sjt. Vasantrao D. Raote to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the K. B. Reading Room Hall at Fergusson Road, Worli, Pandit Shiva Prasad Shukla will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Mansei Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 and 10-30 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 29th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 31st current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at midnight the same day for Shanghai.

B.P.C.C. MEETINGS

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 2nd September 1939, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately after the business before the special meeting is over, there will be an Ordinary meeting of the B.P.C.C. at the same place.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

The Fourth Annual Gathering of the above Sangha originally arranged to be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m. will now be held at the same time and same day at the Framji Cawasji Institute (late premises of Wellington Cinema) Dhobi Talao, owing to Government ban prohibiting the use of Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall for public functions.

Sjt. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

OPIUM AND HEMP ADDICTS

Since Government has now appointed a Special Officer, Mr. D. J. Thakore, S.M.S., at the J. J. Hospital exclusively for issuing certificates for opium and hemp addicts under the Prohibition Scheme, the time fixed for issuing such certificates has been changed from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. and 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

"VIPLAVA" AZAD NUMBER TO BE FORFEITED

RANCHI, Aug. 28.

The Government of Bihar in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act have declared to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the Azad Number of the Urdu magazine 'Viplava' for February 1939 edited by Yashpal and printed at the Lucknow Art Press, containing a picture of Chandra Shekar Azad printed at the Maxwell Press, Lucknow, and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of or extracts from the said magazine.—United Press.

Alleged Absconder Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Pir Mohammed Abdulla an alleged absconder from an opium smoking den was arrested by the police yesterday and was remanded into police custody, by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, today, at Mazagaon Court.

Tea Party To Mr. Chopra

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Chopra gave them a tea party at the Majestic Hotel on Monday evening, prior to their departure to Lahore. Mr. Chopra will proceed to Lahore shortly to assume his appointment as Agency Manager of the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.

Mr. Chopra suitably thanked his friends and well wishers.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively to-day (Tuesday).

Registered and unregistered Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, and Shanghai per s.s. "Ranpura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 31st instant

HINDI SHORTHAND CLASS

Rishi Lal Agarwal, Principal, Hindi Shorthand College, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, writes:—

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, has decided to take a fresh batch of students in their Hindi Shorthand College, Allahabad from the Next Session which begins from the 4th Sept. 1939.

Those students who went to take advantage of this opportunity should at once write to the Principal enclosing one anna stamp for reply

CENTRAL BOARD OF PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS.

The Divisional and Joint Divisional officers are requested to note that the loud speaker lorries with powada singers will tour as under, to-day (Monday):—

First lorry will go to Kurla (under Mr. Sakwalkar's direction) and the second lorry to Bhayandar (under Mr. Savant).

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Laikaka will continue his classes in Psychology and will meet his students to-day (Monday) in the University, South Wing at 6-15 p.m. Prof. D'Andrade will meet his Psychology class on Wednesday, instead of to-day, at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College. The other classes for the day will meet as usual.

Six persons were arrested by the police during the week-end in different parts of the City on a charge of possessing charas and ganja. All the accused were placed before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, to-day, and were ordered to be released on bail.

Sultan Ebrahim was arrested by the police on the way found in his possession of a pint of whisky, and he broke the bottle on the road.

L. R. Tairsee

TAIRSEE SERIOUSLY ILL

Mr. Lukhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and a well-known figure in social, political and sports circles in the City, is lying seriously ill at his residence at Walkeshwar.

Some three months ago Mr. Tairsee was operated upon for diabetic carbuncle. He was at Nasik for a few days for change. A few days ago his condition became serious and blood was transfused. He is now in a critical condition.

PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB

New Premises Opened By Gaekwar

BOMBAY, Monday.

The new premises of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd., were opened by the Maharaja of Baroda on Monday evening. The new Club is situated at Arthur Bunder Road.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, the President of the Club, in requesting His Highness to declare the new premises open, traced the history and growth of the Club. He hoped that the Club would be the first Indian Yacht Club. It was his fervent desire that the swimming pool, tennis court, etc., in the Club would attract many more members and the Club would be a great success.

His Highness the Gaekwar made a suitable reply. He regretted the radio as a means of popular education was not more liberally used in India.

The function ended with light refreshment.

DE-NA BANK OPENS NEW BRANCH

Enterprise Leads To Expansion Of Activities

The Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co Ltd., which is now known as "De-Na Bank" opened on Monday one more Branch at the junction of Sandhurst and Lamington Roads.

"SILVER BARS" EXPERIMENT

De-Na Bank commenced business in May 1937, and within a brief period of two years, it has two branches doing all modern banking business and selling three years' and six years' cash certificates. The small silver bars which have been introduced by the Bank are very popular.

BOMBAY RADIO STATION

"The Committee of the All-India Radio Merchants' Association view with satisfaction the improvements in the programmes of the Bombay Broadcasting Station radiated at present and appreciate the work of the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay in this direction."

INDIAN COMMUNISTS CONDEMN BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Not To Take Part In Event Of War

Mr. P. C. Joshi, Editor "National Front" has issued the following statement on behalf of the Communists:—

The National Congress has condemned the treacherous policy of Chamberlain which has brought this catastrophe. It has declared its sympathy and support for the popular cause in Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia and China. It has opposed fascism and war. The Working Committee in its recent session has called upon the provincial ministries not to participate in the war preparations and resign if need arises.

Mouthpieces of imperialism like the "Times of India," "Statesman" are pleading that Congress should help Britain in "saving democracy and peace." They condemn Sjt. Subash Bose, the Socialists and Communists who stand for an effective policy of war resistance and a mass struggle against Federation now. Viceroy may issue an appeal to National leaders on these lines. The Premiers' Conference is in session jointly with the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. We greet their impending decision to bravely implement the decision of the National Executive.

But in the grave emergency which faces us mere resignations of the Ministries would not suffice. The declaration of war would be accompanied by a swift stroke of the imperialist executive. Under the cover of the emergency powers which the New Amendment to the Government of India Act gives the Viceroy all war measures would be put through over the heads of the Provincial Ministries. In the name of internal peace and safety all left Congress leaders, Communists, Socialist and 'Forward Bloc' leaders would be rounded up and interned. Imperialism would surely use the opportunity to disrupt our forces and defeat them singly.

Resignations accompanied by neutrality and inaction would spell disaster to our nation. The ministerial action must be the signal to mass action by the people. Our ministers must not only refuse to co-operate in the war preparations they must function as real peoples' ministers.

ALL-INDIA COMPETITION IN HINDI SHORTHAND

Rishi Lal Agarwal, Principal, Hindi Shorthand College; (H. S. Sammelan) 259 Chak, Allahabad writes:

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, has decided to hold an all India competition in Hindi Shorthand on 8th October 1939 at 7-30 a.m. Hindi Shorthand Students from any province and of any system can take part in this competition. The only restriction is that they will have to transcribe the speeches in Devnagri Character. The minimum speed required is 150 words per minute.

A gold and a silver medal will be awarded to the students standing first and second respectively. A certificate of merit will be awarded to the other students who though not standing as first and second but passes the examination according to the rules of the Sammelan.

The last date for sending the application is 21st Sept. 1939. No application will be entertained after that date.

Full and detailed rules and application form can be had from the Principal by sending one anna postage stamps.

SARDAR IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel returned to Bombay on Monday.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Friday's meeting of the Kurla Municipal Board, discussed the question of drainage, provident fund, drinking water, etc.

Several resolutions were passed and discussed some of which led to heated arguments.

With Mr. S. I. Dave, in the chair the meeting discussed the decision to carry out repairs to the Swadeshi Mills Road.

Mr. Bilpodiwala's, motion authorising some one to communicate with the Khot and Government was lost by 11 votes against 9.

A further resolution requesting the Standing Committee to asphalt the Swadeshi Mills Road was then carried by a majority.

In this connection, a resolution was passed requesting the Executive Engineer in charge of the drainage scheme to complete the laying of pipes on remaining portion of this road before asphalting work could be taken in hand.

The Board passed a resolution requesting the Chief Officer to send a detailed report of the provident scheme. The Board further resolved to provide water troughs and water pipes for animals and travellers in various areas.

The important question was that of providing electrical lights in all the public lanes.

A WET WEEK-END.

The suburbs had a wet weekend. It rained throughout Saturday and Sunday thus cancelling all the cricket fixtures.

Some of Sunday's showers were responsible for floods in various places. Along roadside one was all of a sudden confronted with small streams, paddy fields were full, refreshing the crops which were dying for want of rains. The whole sky was cloudy with cool breeze blowing throughout the day. The outdoor functions and meetings were completely suspended.

Suburban Cinemas, Clubs and Gymkhanas were crowded with pleasure hunters. Juhu, Versova, and the other suburban pleasure spots were completely desolate.

B.P.C.C. Secretary Dead

Late Mr. Gunvant Kapadia

A telephone message from the Congress House received at 9 p.m. last night announced the sad news of the death of Mr. Gunvantlal Ka-

Mr. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia

padia, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Kapadia had been ailing for about a week. He was removed to the Harkisondas Hospital three days back and was diagnosed to be suffering from typhoid. Further complications are said to have set in and he died at the hospital last evening. He was only 38 years of age.

Mr. Gunvantlal Kapadia was a senior partner in the firm of Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Solicitors. He was an ardent nationalist and took active part in the civil disobedience movements and was sentenced to terms of imprisonment. During the Bombay Congress, he was one of the Secretaries of the Reception Committee. He continued his interest in the Congress work.

He was elected delegate to the Tripuri Congress during the last election. He was General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. and was elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, being returned as a Congress candidate. In his death the city loses a devoted and loyal worker in the cause of the country.

Mr. Kapadia's death will be widely mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. The funeral procession will leave Congress House this morning at 9-30 a.m.

RAJKOT REFORMS COMMITTEE

Parishad Not To Co-operate

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 28.

Dhebarbhai, President Rajkot Praja Parishad is reported to have intimated his discontinuance of sympathetic co-operation with State Reforms Committee on the ground that the public is not invited to express the views about its questionnaire and that many of the replies are manipulated in State's favour.

Simultaneously, Darbar Virawala is reported to be adamant.

SETH BAJAJ AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

"I cannot think of medical treatment or rest, though I am badly in need of both, until I have fulfilled the mission I have undertaken in Jaipur" thus said Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who arrived here this morning with Mrs. Jankidevi Bajaj from Wardha 'en route' to Jaipur in an interview to the "United Press".—United Press.

60 Satyagrahis Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Aug 25.

Sixty persons, according to a Drug message, have hitherto been arrested by the authorities for their participating in the Forest Satyagraha in Dondi Lohara Zamindari in Drug District. This Satyagraha has been launched by the agitators without the knowledge and permission of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. N. P. Agrawal, the leader of the movement has been convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Headquarters Magistrate of Drug.

Dr. S. Jones' Lectures

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 25.

A series of lectures on important topics, arranged by the Leonard Theological College, Jubbulpore, are to be delivered on August 31 and subsequent dates by Dr. Stanley Jones, the world-famous missionary when he arrives here next week.

FORMER CRIPPLE NOW PLAYS TENNIS

Vanquishes Rheumatism in Feet

THROWS AWAY OTHER "REMEDIES"—PRAISES KRUSCHEN

Here is a story of a young man who had given up hope of taking part in active sports with his fellows again. He tells how he tried one remedy after another and how finally a former sufferer put him on the way to recovery:—

"Two years ago I started with pains in the feet which gradually got worse. I tried 'everything under the sun' but to no effect. Whilst waiting for treatment one evening, another patient advised me to try Kruschen Salts. That was twelve months ago; the relief was not sudden, but the pain and swelling gradually left my feet and in six months I amazed my friends by taking long walks into the country. This year I have played a good deal of tennis, a thing which I had begun to think I should never do again. Only a few weeks ago I threw away an accumulation of different 'remedies' which I had tried in vain."—C.W

Most rheumatic pain and swelling is caused by an excess of uric acid accumulating in the body. Kruschen will quickly dissolve away the needle-pointed crystals of uric acid which are the cause of all the trouble. It will also flush those dissolved crystals clean out of your system

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars

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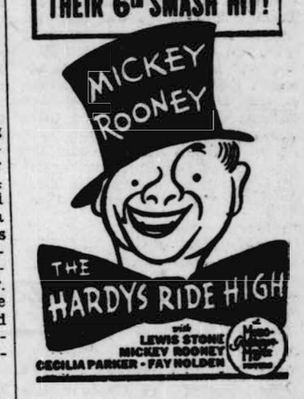

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1939

DIE IS CAST

The British reply to Herr Hitler's communication reached last night. From the developments of the last twenty-four hours and unofficial indications of the nature of the British Note it is, we think, safe to conjecture that Britain has decided to stand firm against aggression and also threats of it. Preparations characteristic of an emergency are continuing with unabated speed and thoroughness, so that the British Admiralty has assumed control over the whole mercantile shipping and now the Mediterranean has been closed to all British ships. Measures in readiness in the event of war include, it is reported, the provision of an inner War Cabinet of seven members which leading Oppositionists like the energetic and veteran Mr. Churchill will be invited to join The Cabinet itself will be enlarged with the inclusion of Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff-Cooper. More significant are the comments and forecasts of the British Press in connection with all this.

Again the messages exchanged between M. Daladier and Herr Hitler have already been published. The French Premier makes it practically clear—and there is no reason to doubt that his reply follows the general lines of Britain's—that France will resist force and defend Poland. And, on the other hand, the Fuehrer, too, makes it clear that he is bent upon pressing his demands—in themselves quite unacceptable—on Poland and pressing them by force. In the circumstances only a miracle can now save Europe from Herr Hitler's war. And that miracle is that, demoralised both by Signor Mussolini's qualkiness and Anglo-French determination, Herr Hitler's nerves may fail at the eleventh hour. But this is quite unlikely. The Fuehrer's die is cast.

Communal Award

The fourth session of the Anti-Communal Award Conference held at Calcutta under the Presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney evaded the real problem about the Award and only hurled academic protests at it. Nobody likes the Award, which in fact is not an award but an *ex parte* decision imposed upon the country. The Congress condemns it at least as much as any other body. But the real problem is not whether theoretically the Award is good or bad but how precisely to combat an evil imposed upon the country. The problem is complicated by the fact that this evil is part of a larger one, namely, the Constitution as a whole, the different parts of which differ in their demerits. The Congress has consistently condemned the Federal part of it and decided to resist it. But several Hindu Mahasabhaites want to work it in spite of the Award that would be part of it. All parties agreed to work provincial autonomy, though in different ways. But it could not be worked in any way except on the basis of the Award thought only for the time being.

It might have been possible to insist on a change in the Award as a condition precedent to the working of provincial autonomy, if we could be agreed on the desired change. But there was the real rub. The Muslims have accepted the Award. For others to fight against it would have meant intensifying the communal unrest, without even the compensating advantage of changing the Award. The Award was the result of India being communally split, not merely as between Hindus and Muslims, but also as between caste Hindus and the so-called "Depressed" classes. So long as the split continued there was no chance of changing the Award radically. It was only the epic fast of Gandhiji that averted the tragedy of separate electorates for the "Depressed Classes." That tragedy was averted by an agreement between the caste Hindus and the "Depressed Classes." And it is only a similar agreement between Hindus and Muslims that can replace the Award. Therefore, the Congress continues to condemn the Award as anti-national but seeks to end it, not through a fratricidal struggle but through a lasting settlement.

The communalist Hindus, who are repeatedly protesting against the Award, only succeed in alienating the Muslims and making a settlement more and more difficult. Many of them are aware of this fact but they persist in their ways because they see that misinterpreting the Congress position and appealing to communal prejudices are the only election cries by which they hope to get the votes of communally-minded men. Moreover, some of the zamindars of Bengal think that dividing Hindus on communal lines is an effective way to prevent a division on class lines. They tried the trick at the last elections. To the extent they succeeded as against the Congress, they weakened not only the Congress but even the Hindu group as such. If Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose persists in his practically anti-Congress propaganda, the Hindus will be further divided and will find that the Award which some of them profess to fight against, is driven like a wedge, deeper into the body politic. To prevent this mischief it is necessary for the Congress to redouble its efforts to bring about a lasting communal settlement. It is true that only a Constituent Assembly will arrive at a final decision on all constitutional problems. But the task of the Assembly with regard to the communal problem, nay, even the summoning of the Assembly will be much facilitated by an early settlement of the problem.

Maulana Azad's Success

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's peace mission to Lucknow has met with a success on which the Maulana deserves the gratitude and congratulations not only of Muslims but also of all right-minded persons. After about six months of continuous unfortunate and very ugly conflict a truce has been brought about by Maulana Azad between the Shias and the Sunnis. And now that a favourable atmosphere has been thus created we are confident that through the eminent Congress leader's efforts a permanent and amicable solution of the Tabarra and Madhe Sahaba controversy will have been achieved within a very short time. We congratulate the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow and we particularly congratulate Maulana Azad on his success, the more so because the Muslim League, with remarkable lack of courage if not cynicism, had left the two sections of Muslims to go on fighting each other while many of its leaders had had the impudence to accuse Congress of inciting them to fight.

Union Jack Now A White Flag

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON, August 18.

One August nowadays is apt to resemble another. On the 12th, the wealthier part of the ruling class in this island satisfies its sadistic instincts by shooting grouse

On the 15th, Hitler's mobilisation attained its maximum with two million men under arms. On the 16th "The Times" writes a leading article with suggestions for appeasement.

So it was last year, and so this year it was again. If there is a difference it is that the performance of "The Times" is now very much subtler than it was on the last occasion.

It stands as before for negotiation and conference with the enemy who has massed his armies in the field. But it does not in plain words call this year for a surrender of Danzig, as it called last year for the cession of the Sudetenland. On the contrary, it says in perfectly explicit words that if the Poles decide that they must fight to defend their independence, this country will go to their aid

What is at first sight even more remarkable, it lays it down that if there is to be any general conference with the Axis Powers, not only must there be an all-round reduction of armaments, but "the Czechs must be free to exercise their right of self-Government."

The phrase, unfortunately, is vague and may mean nothing at all. The Czechs already enjoy "self-government" as official Germany understands that word. That was, in fact, the actual retort of the Nazi Press next day.

This stipulation would have meant something if "The Times" had demanded as the preliminary to any conference the restoration to the Czechs of their unhampered independence, together with their stolen arms and their looted gold

But even this feeble phrase marks a certain difference between this August and the last. The next Munich, if we are destined to endure another, will have to be a more refined and complicated work of art.

★

When we survey the long trench lines that divide us from the Axis Powers, the first white flag that meets the eye fails to answer this requirement.

There is subtlety in the signaller's manipulation of this symbol; it is a white flag without disguise.

The Japanese blockaded the Tientsin Concession in order to extort the surrender of four Chinese suspected of murder. After some months of public humiliation and acute discomfort, the British Government has given way, and has announced its decision to surrender the four men to the Japanese, with a fifth thrown in for good measure.

Mr. Chamberlain told Parliament that the conduct of the Japanese at Tientsin had made his blood boil. Let us hope it will never boil again. The dishonour of this contemptible performance is so evident that one need use no words to describe it. Our fathers would have driven any Prime Minister guilty of such an act not merely from office, but from public life.

We need not pause to consider the excuse that the Japanese have produced fresh evidence so highly "confidential" that it cannot be published. Any police service in the world can always produce "confidential" evidence, more especially if it is well provided, as the Japanese are, with racks and thumb-screws.

This mention of evidence is an evasion of the real issues. The central fact of this situation is that the Japanese have no "locus standi" in the case. The treaty that regulates our duty in such matters at Tientsin provides that Chinese offenders "shall be delivered up on due requisition by the Chinese authorities to the British Consul".

The Japanese soldiers are not "the Chinese authorities". So cynical are they that they did not take the trouble to prompt their puppet Chinese administration to make this demand, but bluntly made it themselves. To concede their claim is to recognise them as the sovereigns and conquerors of China.

There is, however, another principle at stake in this matter, even more fundamental for our civilisation. It has been a proud tradition of our country, and indeed of every free land with a sense of honour, that we do not surrender political offenders. To such cases the ordinary rules for the extradition of criminals do not apply.

It may be said that murder, even when it has, as in this case, a political motive, is not entitled to this exception. That was not the pre-war doctrine. Some of us have known, as I did, Russians confessedly guilty of political murder, who enjoyed the right of asylum in this country, and went about among us, respected and free.

But even with the help of confidential evidence only two of these five men stand accused of murder The charge against two others is that they belonged to an "illegal" organisation.

So did Lenin, so did Marx and Mazzini, so did all the brave and devoted fugitives whom once we were proud to cover with our flag.

We have to thank Miss Fry and Professor Bentwich for their prompt and generous conduct in appealing to the Courts on behalf of those men, whose innocence we ought to assume in the absence of proof to the contrary. But if the love of freedom were alive among us, as once it was, there should have come from the Labour and Liberal Parties a protest as firm and prompt as theirs against this infamy, which has caused our name to stink wherever liberty is remembered.

★

This is as yet the only white flag plainly visible above the trenches. The Chinese silver reserve in Tientsin has not yet been surrendered to the Japanese, nor has Mr. Chamberlain yet withdrawn recognition from the Chinese dollar.

He understands such matters rather better than honour; but was it really necessary for him to throw the onus of decision on other Governments?

Mr. Spenlow is lengthily consulting Mr. Jorkins, whose blood, happily, has not yet reached boiling point. There is, then, some hope for China in this quarter.

Warsaw has not yet officially

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2).

The Greater War

(By D. F. KARAKA).

It is now twenty-one years since there ended in Europe four long years of sorrow and suffering. They called it the Great War. Yet there was nothing great about it. Built round the murder of an Archduke at Sarajevo, it embodied the greed for expansion and domination of two rival and opposing forces—both capitalist and monarchist, both Imperial, both governed by a class, which has exerted its superiority in this world by the strength and power of its material resources. The men who fought in it were not the great men. They were ordinary people, who had lived mediocre lives in the sanctity of their little homes, beside a fire and in the midst of a little family of theirs which like them was struggling through the world. When the bugle sounded the politicians and the statesmen thumped the platforms and the forums exhorting their countrymen to rally to the call. Everywhere the appeal was to honour and to glory and to defend their country from the onslaught of the enemy. And so they rallied to the colours, millions of them, all believing in sincerity that the cause they were fighting for was worthy of the sacrifice they were asked to make. It was to be a war to end all wars, and the peace, which would follow, would be honourable and lasting, and if not, those who fought, their children and their children's children would be the generation that would begin the millenium.

* * * *

To-day we stand on the brink of the Greater War. I call it the Greater War, because sooner or later, whatever the result, it will so be called. Its pettiness will be glorified. Its brutality and its crudeness translated into words that will sound noble and uplifting. The death roll will be quick and larger. What other qualities are necessary to call it the Greater War?

I have read much of the literature that has been published by those who have played some notable part in the last war. Rulers, statesmen, warriors have all alike told their story. Shorn of its individual touches and its egotism, it is the same story—a story which described the war as a great adventure, heroic, noble and in which the great men, who are the authors played the most important parts. The story of the rulers is told by the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Monsieur Poincare and through Mr. Baker, the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. Among the statesmen Lloyd George, Clemanceau, Asquith, Grey, Churchill, Von Bulow. Among the warriors Foch, Hindenberg, Ludendorff, French, and Haig. The libraries of this world groan with the burden of war literature from whatever aspect or angle it may have been written. Somehow I have read very little of the story of those who really fought in the trenches. Except perhaps when on occasional visits to exhort the troops in the intervals of directing it from headquarters, the great men did not leave a safe seat in the Ministry of War or an office in Whitehall or the Quai d'Orsay or Wilhelmstrasse. Yet all of these little men, both those whose little graves lie in the barren fields of Flanders and those who survived to look in vain for that world fit for heroes which was promised to them, have a tale to tell. It is a tale which reveals the horrid reality, the filth, the stench, the suffering, the deterioration of the mind, loosening of the moral fibre, the humiliation, the mutilation that followed in its train. That was the only real story of the Great or any other War. Only as civilisation advances the grimness of this story must of necessity also increase. The modern methods of warfare aim at destroying quick and destroying well. Where a little village used to be stormed, they can now obliterate whole cities. It is the work of many years of scientific research. Civilisation has brought it upon itself in its quest of greater knowledge.

* * * *

My mind goes back to the days when David, son of Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor of Sind, got up in the Oxford Union to move that "This House will, under no circumstances, fight for its King and Country." It was a resolution that attracted the attention of a whole world, which was too content and too secure to look upon war as a probability or upon Hitler, who had only then just acquired power in Germany as a potential danger to world peace. I remember the storm of abuse that followed and the whole British Press dubbing us as the cowards that have come to surface of this generation. In one of the Brown publications of Herr Hitler, this resolution has been re-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5).

Frankly Speaking

Portuguese Surprise

One of the interesting week-end items of news from Europe is Portuguese reaction to recent developments. The Press, says a Lisbon message, "voice full support and praise for the firmness of Britain and France and accuse Herr Hitler of being responsible for the crisis." What is more, "several banks in Lisbon have suspended dealings in German marks and Italian lire." Portugal is, economically, under the influence of Great Britain and, therefore, it was not expected that she will go against Britain. But Portugal is also as ferociously Fascist as Italy and Germany and it was not expected that she would openly denounce the Axis Powers either. Is this surprising attitude due to a realisation that the Axis cannot win? Whatever the reason, let us hope that Portugal will act as a further restraining force on Spain.

Japanese Mess

By his rapprochement with Russia Herr Hitler has plunged Japan into a pitiful mess. But the developments in the Far East are so confusing that it is difficult to understand Japanese activities—perhaps the shocked and disillusioned Japanese themselves do not understand them. Their attitude towards Britain has changed distinctly for the better so much so that the projected blockade of Hong-Kong has been given up and Japanese troops are withdrawing from the border. This would mean that the militarists were losing their influence to the more sensible and sober leaders. But, on the other hand, the Japanese have started an offensive against the Soviet and they have replaced their Government with one which is distinctly militarist. What is their policy, if they have any policy now?

Perverse Criticism

In the past the Liberals supported the Government and opposed the Congress. But now that Congress is in office in Bombay and most of the Provinces where any Liberals are left, they oppose both the Congress and Congress Government. And this they do so indiscriminately that they are not taken seriously even when they are right. It is sheer perverseness for the Bombay Liberals to describe the Prohibition policy in the City as "ruinous", when thousands who were being ruined by liquor are blessing the great reform and the Government that have introduced it.

And One-Sided

The Liberals' criticism of the Akbari Act might have been helpful if it were discriminating. Their objection to the minimum sentence prescribed for some offences ignores the facts that the minimum is prescribed for only grave offences like an organised attempt to defy and frustrate the Prohibition policy, that the judge retains the discretion to let the accused off with a warning without convicting him, and that the minimum sentence is not too high, considering the gravity of the offence for which it is prescribed. So far, however, as the Liberals' objection to the frequent use of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act is concerned we cannot but endorse it.

Need For Co-operation

In the current issue of "Harijan" Gandhiji suggests that, if the Provincial Governments take the fullest advantage of three expert bodies, the Spinners' Association, the Village Industries Association and the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, "they will find the maximum amount of productive work with the minimum expenditure of money and energy". We can wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion, as these bodies have shown an excellent record of pioneer work. Gandhiji adds that the Government, should also share the responsibility for the sale of goods manufactured through the activities of these three bodies. Governments cannot only encourage the sale of these goods by the public in various ways but can also utilise many of the goods in their own Departments.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Sympathy is a connecting link between joy and sorrow.

* * *

Logic proves or disproves all things but it doesn't accomplish any of them.

* * *

A good way to improve your memory is to lend small sums of money to your friends.

* * *

Many a man who is cramped for time in this world may have it to burn in the next

* * *

After a woman reaches the age of 30 it is impossible to convince her that the good all die young.

* * * *

Don't marry for money, but always for love. Yet if a girl has money there is no harm trying to love her.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Some state that he (Herr Hitler) raised such matters as the colonies and in this connection the "News Chronicle" diplomatic correspondent says the British answer is likely to remind the Fuehrer that first things must come first and the fate of Danzig and Poland is the immediate question to be solved.

—London Report.

* * * *

While the Council of the Muslim League has been in session ta Delhi discussing serious matters concerning the Muslims of India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has successfully brought about a Shia-Sunni Truce in Lucknow.

The Maulana's activities should be condemned as a challenge to the Muslim League, the custodians of Muslim interests and, therefore, Muslim interests too. For, what could be a more defiant challenge than recognising and dealing with what the League had authoritatively ignored?

* * * *

Now is the time, according to Congress circles in Patna, for the Muslim League to prove its protestations of fighting Britain for its Palestine policy.

These circles are evidently quite out of touch with current developments. The fight is on; in fact, it has been on for sometime now. A Sub-Committee to collect funds for Palestine Arabs was actually appointed in June last and it is confidently expected that the first instalment of Rs. 1,357 will be despatched not later than October 31.

* * * *

After a long and eloquent debate, the Council of the All-India Muslim League was addressed for an hour by the Qaid-e-Azam —with the public and the Press excluded.

Naturally.

* * * *

Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman opined that the Council should not commit itself to any particular policy in a hurry. "To-day they did not know what the Congress attitude would be on this question" of war.

We knew it, we knew it. But thanks all the same for the compliment

* * * *

Responsible quarters in Washington have not yet given up hope that the influence of the Soviet may be used in the cause of peace, despite agreement with Germany.

Our own definite belief is that, if only Hitler is sensible, decisive influence, which leaves the result of war in no doubt, has already been cast by Sir Sikandar Hayat and the Maharaja of Bikaner.

* * * *

The British reply to Herr Hitler will be published on Tuesday, says a London report.

Let us hope for the best. There is at least one reason for optimism, Mr. Chamberlain has not so far chartered any fast aeroplane.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini received on Sunday the German Ambassador who brought a further message from the Fuehrer.

Was the message a distraught S. O. S. or a disillusioned "Signor. Oh Signor!"?

* * * *

Talking of Il Duce, it is suggested in certain quarters in Rome that Italy may not join until some time after the war.

We feel like congratulating these quarters on their profound understanding of Signor Mussolini.

* * * *

"And, so," said the magistrate severely, 'this is the fifth person you have knocked down this year?"

"Pardon me," said the girl motorist, with dignity, "the fourth. One of them was the same person twice."

Newspaper Museum

PRESS KEPT TORCH OF FREEDOM BURNING

Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan's Tribute To Indian Journalists

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Babu Sampurnanand, Education Minister opened the newspapers Museum this evening.

Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan presided.

Sir Shafaat Ahmed in the course of his speech dwelt at length on the development of press in India. He paid tribute to Sir Surrendranath Bannerjee Babu Motilal Ghosh and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

The press in India, said Sir Shafaat Ahmed had kept the torch of freedom burning through the deepest gloom. In earlier days, Babu Motilal Ghosh and Sir Surendranath Bannerji fought bureaucracy with pertinacity.

Mr. Chintamani had set up a high standard of impartial political education of the masses.

A journalist was born and bred in criticism, said Sir Shafaat. In India, the press maintained very high standard of conduct.

Sir Shafaat referred to the great part played by the Press in European countries. Under dictatorships, Europe political liberty was a farce and the press had no freedom. Every line in newspapers was dictated by censors who entrenched themselves in every newspaper's office. Even in England, and France said the speaker, the Press was controlled by one party or oligarchy. In England, they had started typewritten newspapers because real facts could not be stated in printed newspapers. These typed newspapers had wide circulation. This indicated complete subjection of independence of newspapers even in England. Commercial interests also dictated what should be published in the papers.

Sir Shafaat thought, Indian papers were free from such malignant influences but he thought some papers did not show restraint in publishing news of communal riots. He advised newspapers not to publish the religion of rioters who are killed or injured in riots.

Newspaper Museum Opened

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

A newspaper museum, a unique institution in the country organised by Vidya Mandal was inaugurated last evening in the presence of a large gathering. Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Justice, Dewan of Vizianagram, high officials and many prominent men of United Provinces attended.

After 'Vande Mataram' was sung, Mr. Umashanker, President of the Museum read the speech of Maharajkumar, Sir Vizianagram, Reception Chairman who was unavoidably absent. Sir Shafaat Ahmadkhan welcomed the speech. Mr. Kamlaprasad, Secretary of the Museum read messages from Sir C. M. Chintamani, Mr. Natarajan and Mr. Horniman.

BIRTH PLACE OF BHAVABHUTI

Padampur Ruins Under Protection

Old remains dating back to the early medieval age of a village now identified as the birth place of Bhavabhuti, the celebrated Sanskrit dramatist and the court-poet of Yasovarman, king of Kanauj in the eighth century A.D., have been brought under protection under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

According to his own statement in his dramas, Bhavabhuti was born in a learned Brahmin family of Padmapura in ancient Vidarbha. This Padmapura has now been identified with the village of Padampur, three miles from Amgaon, a station on the main line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces.

The present remains of Padampur were formerly described in official publications as 'Some curious old remains of massive stone buildings, the origin of which is unknown.' On examination by officers of the Archaeological Department and some outside scholars, these remains proved to be nothing but ruins of old temples which had once stood on the site. There are remains of three temples near about Padampur, built of stones of great size and of a very rough and coarse texture, a circumstance that probably accounts for the almost total lack of carved decoration. A large stone lintel, with the figure of Ganesa carved on it and some massive pillars are all that remain of these temples. There are also some Jaina images in the neighbouring fields. All these remains belong to the early medieval age.

Nearby there is a hill locally known as Nath Bowa with a small natural cave. On the hill there are remains of another temple and an old image of the god Vishnu.

All these remains of Padampur and its surroundings have now been now brought under protection.

EPIDEMICS IN BIHAR

RANCHI.

Two thousand and six deaths were caused by cholera in Bihar during July, 1939 according to figures collected by the Public Health Department. The incidence of the disease continued to be high in the districts of Saran, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. Adequate measures were taken to combat the epidemic.

Small-pox was responsible for 514 deaths during the same period, the incidence of the disease being high in the districts of Saran, Monghyr, Darbhanga and Champaran.

Malaria was prevalent in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, Bhagalpur and some parts of Hazaribagh.

3,822 cases of kala-azar were treated at the five centres for treatment, 2 in Purnea, and 1 each in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur.—A. P.

"READ WHAT HAPPENED IN GOA"

But Goans Live On Rice, Not Petrol

(By An Indian Correspondent).

The statement incorporated in the lengthy note issued by a group of petrol interests and entitled, 'Fighting for Rights of Indian Traders' appears in the "Chronicle" of the 26th instant to me to be highly misleading as the actual facts as established by official statistics prove that the economic policy of the Goa regime is based on the monopoly of foreign capital and trade interests.

CONSUMER AS SCAPE-GOAT.

The suggestion that the regime controls the price of petrol out of its alleged solicitude for the interests of the consumer is based on the ignorance of the actual situation. This situation reveals that, during the last 20 years the commercial deficit of Goa has increased from 50 lakhs to more than 100 lakhs, and that, in remarkable contrast to this increase which is one of the contributory causes of the poverty of the Goan masses, their impoverishment and general backwardness of national economy.

While I should like to deal at length with all the aspects of this economic policy which is inspired by solicitude for the so-called imperial interests and essentially non-Indian, foreign interests, I must call attention of the readers of the "Chronicle" to the existence of taxation like the Rice tax that is actually responsible for semi-starvation of the population as the price of the food staple is increased by as much as Rs. 5 a bag of rice. This restricts in effect the entry of British Indian rice as well as other Indian products.

INDIAN v. FOREIGN INTERESTS

The latest available figure of imports of petrol, that is to say for the year 1936, is Rs. 4,87,051. Petrol is not, however, a necessity for the masses of Goa; and whatever may be the reasons that move the Goa Government to control its price, it cannot be compared with rice and articles of food and necessity of the people. It does not certainly affect the Indian traders (unless the importing interests that are essentially parasitic are to be characterised as Indian traders).

The control of prices of petrol that effects certain groups of interests, including those of the foreign oil interests, contrasts strongly with the well-defined economic and commercial policy that is based on obvious hostility to Indian producers and Indian products although the entire Goan economy and life are dependent, in a great measure, upon our province and country.

A CHALLENGE

This policy is completely anti-Indian and is in addition the greatest obstacle to the development both of the Goan and British Indian trade and economic interests of a vital character. I must therefore challenge the veracity of the statement issued by the W. I. O. D. C. which is based on a distortion of the actual situation as I have shown above. I would request the company in conclusion, to modify this statement in the light of the facts cited above.

Price Control Plans

Simla Watching Market Movements To Check Profiteering

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, August 28.

It is understood that the Government of India are carefully watching the course of commodity prices and if any undesirable tendency is noticed in markets an Ordinance may immediately be issued to protect the public. There is so far, however, no sign of any violent fluctuation in prices.

All departments of the Government of India have been working at top speed to cope with the rush of work, some of them even cancelling their holiday or Sunday. Even if war is declared it is not likely that Government will immediately move down to Delhi as has been reported in certain papers. The move may be as usual at the end of October, unless other circumstances arise.

I understand from enquiries the reason why it has been found necessary to issue an Ordinance on Saturday is that the present law is not sufficient to deal with aliens who are suspected of being engaged in undesirable activities. Power has, therefore, been taken under the Ordinance to intern suspected aliens if necessary. No action appears to have been taken yet under the Ordinance, but as a precautionary measure.

Government have assumed all necessary powers so that in the event of war they may not feel handicapped for want of the re-required powers immediately under the law.

No information is available here regarding Indians in Germany and Poland, but official circles do not feel worried on their account as authorities in London are watching their interests and doing what is necessary. No instructions appear to have been sent so far from here to the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg to close his office or prepare to leave the country, as apparently he will act under orders of the British Consular's authorities when the need arises.

WATERY GRAVE FOR CAR AND OCCUPANT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

A motor car found a watery grave in the Dhakuria lake with one occupant yesterday night at 12 midnight.

It is stated that the car came on a joy ride with four occupants and while turning were driven straight into the lake with all the occupants.

Three were rescued while the car with one occupant went down.

The car was salvaged with one dead body in the morning by the police.—United Press.

Microphone In District Court

NAGPUR.

To avoid 'gup' and noise in the Court verandah, which very often disturbed proceedings, a microphone and loud speakers have been installed in the Court of the District Judge. The litigants have been asked to wait outside the building and they are summoned, when required, through loud speakers.—A. P.

LORD LINLITHGOW'S SUCCESSOR

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, August 17.

The "Nottingham Guardian" has the following paragraph on the subject of the successor of Lord Linlithgow:

Lord Linlithgow, present Viceroy of India ends his term next March. As it is customary to give the Viceroy-designate six months to make his preparations, this means that the appointment of a successor should already be engaging official attention. Except for age, Lord Tweedsmuir, at present Governor-General in Canada, would have solved many difficulties that are likely to present themselves.

Sir John Anderson has been mentioned. Here one of the difficulties is that, as a Civil Servant, he has not had the opportunity to make the money required to uphold the peerage which is thought to be essential.

Sir Samuel Hoare by going out would complete the work he initiated as Secretary of State for India. He probably sees other work, however, in the Downing-Street neighbourhood.

On the whole it looks as though Lord Linlithgow will be asked to extend his term of office.

LAND REVENUE BILL IN UPPER HOUSE

First Reading Of Govt. Measure Passed

POONA, Aug. 28.

The monsoon session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened to-day at 2 p.m. The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President, presided.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, introduced the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill as passed by the Lower House last week.

Moving the first reading of the Bill, Mr. Desai said that the Bill was the result of the public demand to put the principles of Land Revenue System on a statutory basis. Mr. Desai admitted that his Bill did not contain any revolutionary proposals nor did it constitute any departure from the existing system. The main feature of the present measure was that whereas formerly the standard rates of the various lands were fixed not to exceed fifty per cent of the rental value, this Bill had reduced the maximum to 35 per cent. Another important provision of the Bill was that revision of assessment was being subjected to the vote of the Legislature. The bill also provided for reference to the Land Revenue Tribunal in case an assessment report was contested.

TWO-FOLD DEMAND

Mr. S. C. Joshi (Labour Nominated) while supporting the Bill expressed dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Bill, as they failed, in his opinion, to provide adequate relief to the agriculturists. The public demand was two-fold: The first was a demand that the principles of assessment should be embodied in a legislation; the second demand was that the very principle of the Land Revenue System should be changed in favour of a more equitable principle.

The speaker admitted that this Bill had met the first part of the demand adequately, but he said that it had done nothing so far as the second and more important part of the public demand was concerned. Mr. Joshi also commended the provision in the Bill for reference to the Land Revenue Tribunal of a contested assessment report.

QUALIFIED SUPPORT

Mr. D. N. Deodhikar, Dr. Mahajani and Prof. Dawar extended qualified support to the Bill, Dr. Mahajani contending that the Government should concede the principle that land revenue is a tax and not a rent and that the tax should be levied like income-tax on the basis of agricultural income.

Mr. N. S. Desai opposed the Bill on the ground that it did not give adequate relief to the agriculturists.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, replying to the debate referred to the contention that Government had not reduced the land revenue as much as they should have. He pointed out that the present Government, unlike the past Governments, were spending more and more on the betterment of the agriculturists.

FIRST READING PASSED

The first reading of the Bill was passed and the House took up consideration of the Bill clause by clause, when it rose for tea at 4 p.m.—

LAND CODE BILL PASSED

On resumption after tea the Bombay Legislative Council considered the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill. The House disposed of the second as well as the third reading of the bill.

The Council then took up the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 as passed by the Assembly and went through all the three readings

This is a minor Bill, which seeks to empower the Corporation to make temporary appointments for the interim period in cases, where it is found not expedient to delay the filling up of a vacancy.

The Council adjourned till September 2.—A. P.

4th Maharashtra And Karnatak Medical Conference

The Fourth Sessions of the Maharashtra and Karnatak Medical Conference will be held at Nasik on 3rd to 5th November, 1939 (both days inclusive). Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B.Sc., M.D. (Lond.) Head of Pathology Department and Professor of Pathology, S.G.S. Medical College, Parel, will preside

There will be open discussion on the Streptococcal Infections, their bacteriology, diagnosis and treatment. All Medical men are requested to attend the Conference.

Japanese Troops Withdrawing From Hongkong

HONGKONG, August 28

Japanese troops are withdrawing from the Hongkong border and are re-embarking on transports.—Reuter.

Satyagraha In Malerkotla?

State Prajamandal Seeks Permission: Hunger-strike Sequel

FEROZEPUR, Aug. 28.

The Malerkotla State Praja Mandal has telegraphically sought permission from the Punjab States Praja Mandal for starting civil disobedience in the State as the condition of three political prisoners who are on hunger-strike in the jail is reported to be serious.—United Press.

HANDS OFF NAZI ACTION IN POLAND

Calcutta Germans' Warning To Sir J. Srivatsava

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Sir Jwalaprasad Srivastava has received an annonymous letter to be alleged from Germans from Calcutta saying that pro-British upper class in India is doing everything to ensure India being mixed up in the probable European conflict.

Indians, the writers say, should not repeat the propaganda of English papers but realize by their own intelligence that if England kept her finger out of the Polish mess there would be no war in Europe.

"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy"

SIMLA, August 28.

It is understood, the Government of India have informed the Consul-General of Germany in Calcutta that they regret they cannot impose any ban on the film "Confessions of a Nazi Spy".—A. P.

WHY SEGREGATE COLOURED PEOPLE?

Motion Carried In Cape Diocese Synod Session

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The great need to oppose segregation of the coloured people was emphasised by many speakers during the debate on a motion proposed by the Coadjutor-Bishop of Cape Town, the Rt. Rev. S. W. Lavis, at the final session of the Synod of the Cape Diocese in the Cathedral Hall, Cape Town, South Africa. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. J. R. Derbyshire, said that they had a duty to protect the interests of the coloured people in their diocese.

"I believe that a great deal of this trouble is really economic," he added. "It is because every one of us is not only sick with the infectious disease of nationalism, and because we are all in the chains of Mammon, that there has arisen this movement to segregate the coloured people."

Bishop Lavis said that owing to the demand for segregation in the Union to-day the coloured people were in a state of panic and the seeds for hostility and distress had been sown as never before.

"There are 9,500,000 people in South Africa, and at the present time only 80 intermarriages take place a year. This small number is decreasing."

It was, therefore, not easy to respect the argument which pleaded for drastic segregation on the grounds of the danger to race purity.

Bishop Lavis, motion "Affirms that compulsory discriminations based on the grounds of race and colour, over which the individual has no control, are fundamentally opposed to the teaching of the New Testament."—United Press.

3 Per Cent. Punjab Bonds 1949

The Manager of the Reserve Bank writes:

Applicants are informed that Government promissory notes and stock certificates of the above loan are now ready and will be delivered against surrender of the relative receipts duty discharged over the counter of the Public Debt Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that the Mediterranean is closed to shipping. But no intimation has so far been received in Bombay in the matter by any British Shipping Company. It is likely that shipping will also be temporarily disorganised, "Conte Biancamano" which was due to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. has not arrived so far.

ASSEMBLY WALK-OUT

Climax To Opposition To Finance Bill

(From Our Special Representative)
POONA, August 28.

Discussion on the first reading of the Bill to amend the Finance Act primarily seeking to penalise those who dissuade persons from paying the Property Tax in the Bombay Assembly to-day practically acted as "a showdown" in which the House saw strange bedfellows

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who made his first appearance on the floor of the House, Charged the Congress Government with cowardice and stated that if the Tax was levied in the manner the Bill sought to do then "Municipalities would be in the soup".

Mr. A. Feriera, a Bandra member, reflected the whispering campaign that has been set foot for a long time that Government's resources were depleted and that its financial position was unsound. Sir Ali Mahomedkhan Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, having failed in his block motion, led practically the whole Opposition, excluding Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan and Rao Saheb B. R. Rane, out of House as a protest against the Chair's ruling on the closure motion moved by Dr. Antrolikar and passed by the House after a challenge, 58 voting for and 43 against —climax to an organised opposition

Scenes in the House before the Opposition staged the walkout were considered to be one hardly without a parallel after the Congress took up office.

The Opposition mustered strong and the Congress Party was without its Chief Whip and members of the Congress Party were not as many as they used to be. The Leader of the Opposition, presumably, judged the strength and moved the postponement of the consideration of the Bill "sine die" which he explained was till High Court gave its decision on the suit regarding the Property Tax. Deputy Speaker, Mr. N. Joshi, was in the Chair and he allowed the motion. Finding that the volume of voices for the motion was larger, he declared the motion carried, but before he announced his decision, the Leader of the Opposition pressed his motion to a division, as he presumably thought he was forestalling the Deputy Speaker. The result of the division was 42 for and 56 against.

Mr. Jhabvala, whose earlier speech was construed by leaders of groups in the Opposition as in their favour, was actually dragged by some Opposition members to walk into the "Noes" lobby, but he refused.

Then Dr. Antrolikar moved for closure and the Chair having to use its discretion, said sufficient debate had been allowed

The Leader of the Opposition whispered within the hearing of Press Galleries that there were other leaders like Mr. Bullock of the Progress Group, who had not spoken and the Deputy Speaker declared that Mr. S. D. Saklatvala had stated in his speech he was speaking on behalf of the Progress Group and then the motion was put to the vote and challenged. Before it was challenged some members in the Muslim League lobby shouted: "We will walk out, we will walk out."

The cry was taken up by the Leader of the Opposition, who again whispered that they would do so after the result of decision was announced.

After the result was announced, the Leader of the Opposition, having consultations with other Group Leaders earlier in lobby, declared in course of a short statement that he had been authorised to state on behalf of entire Opposition that they felt they had not had sufficient opportunity to speak.

And then the members of the Muslim League, Independent Labour Party the Democrats without its leader who was absent the Peasants and People's Party and the Peasants and Workers' Party, the Progress Group and Mr. Jhabvala trooped off. The Progress Party having staged a walkout for the first time.

The Deputy Speaker's made a short statement his arguments for justification were further augmented by Mr. B. G Kher Premier, who stated that no one on his side had spoken and they had established the healthy convention for debates on Finance Bills.

The sanctity of such Bill had long been established on lines with the Mother of Parliaments and accepted by the House when the Congress came to occupy the Treasury Benches.

The Deputy speaker made plain his feelings by suggesting to the Finance Minister, Mr. Latthe to postpone his reply so that the Opposition members could also vote on the first reading.

The Premier further, explained and the Chair finally granted permission to Mr Latthe to reply.

Mr Latthe's reply as usual was blunt and slashing. He set at rest doubts and suspicions by reiterating the compromises he had proposed and the assurance he had given. He finished his speech just a minute earlier than the rising time of the House. Then the Deputy Speaker put the first reading to vote. There was no voice in the House to cry "no."

While commotion was going on in Lower House, the elders passed the Municipal Amendment Bill within two minutes and the Land Revenue Amendment Bill in about three hours for which the Lower House had taken more than thirty hours. Both Bills had been passed by Assembly.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 11).

Japanese Cabinet Resigns

TOKYO, Aug. 28.

The cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

It is understood that none of the members of the outgoing Cabinet are likely to be retained in the new Government which is expected to be headed by General Nobuyuklabe, a former supreme War Councillor with General Rensuke Isogai, Chief of Staff of the Kwangtung Army in Manchukuo as War Minister, Vice Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleet and first fleet, Navy Minister and Mr. Shigemitsu, Ambassador in London as Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET FOR JAPAN

TOKYO, Aug. 28.

General Nobuyukabe has been charged by the Emperor with the the formation of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ASSURANCE TO JAPAN

German-Soviet Pact Does Not Affect Their Relations

TOKYO, Aug. 28.

Italy has given Japan an assurance that the Italian attitude is not affected by the German-Soviet Pact. Italy earnestly desires the maintenance and the increase of friendly relations with Japan.—Reuter.

SACHIN RULER'S ASSURANCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

It is understood that in view of the growing deterioration of political situation in Europe His Highness the Nawab of Sachin has wired to His Excellency the Viceroy reiterating "his unflinching loyalty to the person and throne of his Imperial Majesty the King Emperor" and has placed his sword and his entire resources and that of the State at the service of the Emperor.—A. P.

ROME, Aug. 28.

LONDON.—The Admiralty have ordered the British ships from the Baltic.—Reuter.

To safeguard the rights and interests of domestic servants an organisation called the Sevak Sabha has been formed at Dehradun. The members of the new organisation will be provided with a uniform.

MANIPURI DANCING CLASS

Famous Manipuri Dancer Nabakumar opens class from 31st Aug., Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. 5 p.m.—7 p.m. Simla House, Mathew Rd. Opera House back. Enquire Box 12200, "Bombay Chronicle."

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No Division In Muslim League

DEBATE ON SIKANDAR'S STATEMENT

Raza Ali's Amendment Carried In Council Meeting

NEW DELHI, August 28.

The second day's meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League commenced to-day under the Presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Premier of Bengal, was among those present at the meeting.

There was a two-hour discussion on the resolution regarding the statement of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, reiterating his assurance to help the British Government in the event of war. Mr. Syed Ali Mohd. Rashidi's resolution on the subject stated:—

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, in its meeting of 4th December 1938 had laid it down that no responsible member of the Muslim League shall make any pronouncement and notwithstanding also of the fact that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan was present in that meeting the latter has issued a statement on that very subject on 15th of August. At the most two days before the Council of the All-India Muslim League had to consider it in its meeting, which statement, in the opinion of this Council, is worse than his previous statement of September 1938 to which exception had been taken by the Council in its meeting of 4th December 1938.

The Council in these circumstances is compelled to place on record the sense of regret at his attitude and to make it clear that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's statement on the question relating to war does in no way represents the views of the Muslim of India."

Sir Raza Ali's Amendment

To this Sir Raza Ali moved an amendment which stated "that the opinions and sentiments expressed by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan in his statement to the press on August 15 in no way represents the view of the Muslims of India."

After discussion this amendment was carried by a majority. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana, and the Unionist party members and their supporters voted against the amendment.

The House agreed to the withdrawal of the original resolution of Syed Ali Mohd Rashid and the amendment as a substantial resolution was passed.

SABVERSIVE OF DISCIPLINE

During the discussion on the original resolution together with Sir Raza Ali's amendment, Mr. Rashidi, the mover of the original resolution, questioned the soundness of the principle.

He said the question before them was whether any member of the Council could issue a statement without consulting the Working Committee of the Muslim League. On a matter of principle the action of Sir Sikandar in issuing a statement was subversive of discipline. He thought that the League should take notice of it.

Prof. Inayatullah (Lahore) expressing his support to Sir Sikandar declared that his statement in conformity with the policy of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly. The Punjab Premier's statement, he added in no way affected the policy of the Muslim League. He warned the House that passing of such a resolution would impede the work of the Muslim League in the Punjab. If they so desired, the matter could be referred to the Working Committee of the League. He therefore opposed the original resolution.

Sir Raza Ali, moving his amendment, expressed the opinion that Sir Sikandar had blundered in issuing the statement of 25th August. He, however, drew the attention of the members to the attempts that were being made to divide the Muslims and said nothing should be done which would compel Sir Sikandar and his party to break away from the League. He explained that his amendment did not censure the Punjab Premier without giving him an opportunity to explain his position merely making clear that Sir Sikandar's statement represented his individual views and did not necessarily accord with the opinion of Muslims.

Maulana Zafarali Khan supported Sir Raza Ali's amendment and expressed himself against the original resolution of Mr. Rashidi which, he thought, went further and Registered disapproval of sir Sikandar's statement.

HAD IT NOT BEEN ISSUED?

Mr. Fazlul Huq Bengal Premier, observed that the resolution arose out of circumstances which were unfortunate. He did not know what made Sir Sikandar to issue that statement. It would have been much better had it not been issued. He thought that since Sir Sikandar was not present in the meeting, Sir Raza Ali's suggestion, contained in his amendment, was sufficient for their purpose. The amendment, while meeting their object, was not unnecessarily provocative.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, continuing, said that the Muslims were faced with a serious situation. On the one hand, in seven provinces, the Congress was in power and their experience showed that it was determined to crush the Muslims socially, politically and economically. On the other hand, the British Government held out no prospect of giving consideration to Muslim demands and grievances. Under the circumstances, Mr. Huq thought that the provincial autonomy was a failure and that it was almost breaking down. Mr. Fazlul Huq concluded by expressing his support to Sir Raza Ali's amendment.

Discussion was then closed, and Mr. Jinnah ascertained the sense of the House on the resolution and the amendment. In doing so he in a brief speech emphasised that whatever their decision it should be unanimous. He thought that Mr. Rashidi's resolution meant disapproval of Sir Sikandar Hayat's action without hearing him. It also amounted to a vote of censure on the Punjab Premier without giving him an opportunity to explain his position. Thereafter, Mr. Rashidi announced that he permited to withdraw his resolution to which the House agreed.

Sir Raza Ali's amendment was put to vote and declared carried by a majority.

There was another amendment to the original resolution in the name of Mr. Abdul Waheed Khan which however failed through in view of the Council accepting Sir Raza Ali's amendment.

Mr. Waheed Khan's amendment sought to condemn the action of Sir Sikandar Khan in issuing the statement of August 25, made clear that it in no way represented the views of the muslims of India, and further requested the Working Committee to take disciplinary action against him.—A. P.

SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Muslim League Council's Appeal To India Govt.

NEW DELHI, August 28.

The two-day session of the All India Muslim League Council concluded this evening after passing over one dozen resolutions, the important of which concerned the Princes' attitude towards the Federation, Baluchistan, Indians in South Africa, communal problem and appointment of a Committee to strengthen the Provincial Muslim Leagues.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

The resolution dealing with the communal problem urged upon the Government of India to take necessary steps to arrive at a decision on the vexed question of music before Mosque particularly because the communities concerned have been unable to come to a settlement among themselves.

NON-EUROPEAN FRONT

The Council, while fully sympathising with the Indians in South Africa in their struggle against imposition of further disabilities, expressed the view that there was ample justification for Indians joining the common non-European Front with the object of fighting racialism and colour bar.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

The resolution on Indian Princes' attitude towards the Federation congratulated the Princes, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in particular, on the stand they have taken against the introduction of the Federal Scheme in the interest of the people of India and the Muslims and appealed to them to continue to oppose the Federal Scheme.

AUTONOMY FOR BALUCHISTAN

The Council condemned the policy of the British Government in depriving the people of Baluchistan of their political rights and demanded the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in that Province like British Indian Provinces.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is leaving tonight for Simla and Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Premier of Bengal, has left for Calcutta.—A. P.

Appeal To Sunnis

AJMER: (By Mail).

The first session of the All-India Sunni Hanafi conference at which over 5,000 Muslims were present passed an important resolution expressing deep regret at the Madhesahaba Tabarra controversy in Lucknow. It appealed to Sunnis to discard the present method of reciting of Madhesahaba and to the Shias to discontinue the Tabarra agitation.

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

The Remarkable Story Of Parada

By AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN

The village Priest of Braga, Portugal, had just concluded the Sunday offeratory and the organ was pealing the conclusion of the Mass. A man listlessly half-kneeled and half-sat in a corner of the massive church. The priest, in purple and gold, then began to offer his benediction and the man in the corner sprang to his feet, drew a long knife from under his smock and rushed towards the altar.

There was a maniacal gleam in his eyes and he was livid with berserk rage. Friends seized him and dragged him down the aisle as he shouted back:

"I will kill him yet! He will be dead before sunset!"

Believing that they had quieted him down, his friends led him out of town. He was Parada, a shepherd, whom they knew to be quarrelsome, especially when drinking. But he was all bluster. He had never done anyone harm. Nevertheless a crowd gathered about the rectory that Autumn day, their morbid curiosity whetted by the chance that Parada might return and attempt to carry out his crazy threat.

They were about to disperse when they saw the figure of a man leap from a window of what they knew to be the priest's bed-room. He dropped into the garden below. Then when he recovered his feet the crowd saw that he was Parada. Although nearly the whole village joined in pursuit he escaped to the hills.

A crowd entering the rectory started back in terror when they found their favourite priest lying on the floor of his bedroom, murdered, His throat was cut.

After chasing him through the hills for several days a posse captured Parada. He surrendered meekly, earnestly protested his innocence and begged the mob to be lenient with him. He swore by all he held sacred that he was the victim of a horrible and fantastic mistake.

At his trial Parada was confronted by his knife—identified as the same that he had brandished in the church—which had been found beside the dead priest. He was shown the key to the rectory door which had been found in his pocket. Still he insisted on maintaining his plea of innocence, despite the angry roars of the spectators in court.

Taking the stand he said that he had gone to the rectory with the full intention of killing the priest; that he had locked the outside door and pocketed the key to prevent his intended victim's escape.

"Fully determined on killing him, I crept to his bedroom," Parada testified, "expecting to find him in prayer or asleep. But when I looked in I almost lost my breath. He was on the floor. His lips were trying to move, as if he was gasping. I was frightened, I felt pity for him. I could have killed the one who had killed him, but I believed he had committed suicide. I suddenly realized that I had accused him wrongfully. In my haste in jumping from the window I lost my knife but I never knew where until I heard that it was found in the room alongside the body."

"I will kill him yet!" Parada cried.

Parada was sentenced to death but King Peter V of Portugal for some reason allowed himself to be persuaded to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. It was an alternative far worse than death itself, for Parada was sent to the horrible prison of Relacam where for what seemed to him a span of many hideous lifetimes he languished in a low-built torture cell in which he had to move about in a stooping position.

Thereafter King Peter received twice each year—just before his birthday and just before Good Friday—a letter containing only these five words:

"Parada is innocent! Pardon him!"

The postmark was always that of a foreign port. It was undoubtedly from someone who knew that the Kings of Portugal were allowed by law to pardon convicts only twice a year on Good Friday and their birthdays.

After King Peter's death King Louis I, received a visit from the Bishop of Angra who stated that he had journeyed all the way from his diocese in the Azores especially to communicate to his beloved monarch his sincere belief in Parada's innocence. Louis, greatly impressed by the bishop's earnestness ordered that the records of the Parada case be brought from the archives and he read the testimony from beginning to end. After he had finished he concluded that the bishop was a sentimental crank and he wiped his hands of the whole matter.

After Parada had crouched in his terrible torture chamber for 15 years a man about to die in the hospital at Brabanza sent for the police officials and the mayor and made the following statement:

"I too had an insane grudge against the priest whom Parada swore to kill. I was in the church at Braga when he said he would cut his throat. I saw a chance of settling an imaginary debt of vengeance. I entered the rectory early and remained concealed there until I thought it was time for Parada to come. Then I slew the priest".

The result of this confession was Parada's pardon and the abolition of the death penalty in Portugal. But after Parada's release it was discovered that his mind was affected and although he lived to be old and was revered by many as the prototype of the famous prisoner of the Chateau d'If—the "Man of the Iron Mask"—he never entirely recovered his reason.

(Copyright.)

CONGRESS COALITION MINISTRY IN SIND?

KARACHI, (By Mail)

The negotiations for the formation of Congress Coalition Ministry in Sind which were suspended after Mr. Cichaldas Vazirani's talk with Sardar Patel at Bombay to afford time for local leaders to consult their respective parties, have been resumed.

Sardar Patel is understood to have authorized Dr. Choitram to negotiate on behalf of Congress and assured him of assistance when and if necessary.

The acting president of the Provincial Congress Committee Dr. Choitram addressed a communication yesterday to Khan Bahadur Alla Baksh, Premier, seeking further information about the proposed terms and the nature of them, on receipt of reply, negotiations are expected to take a definite shape.—A. P.

Ex-President Resigns Congress Membership

Srinivasa Iyengar Enumerates Reasons For His Decision: Present Trends Deplored

MADRAS, August 28.

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, a former Congress President, has resigned his four-anna membership of the Congress and with it his ex-officio membership of the A.I.C.C. and of Provincial Congress Committee

PRESENT TRENDS IN CONGRESS

In a statement to the press explaining his action, Mr. Iyengar says that he feels it his duty to protest against the recent trends in the Congress:

Its complete identification with the Ministerial parties so as to consolidate its power rather than to resolve the difference or to march forward.

Its making the Provincial Congress Committees subordinate to the Ministerial Parties.

Its iron resolve to suppress all public criticism of Ministerial activities by Congressmen.

Its most recent action consisting of the series of expulsions for two or three years from Congress Committees of radical and ardent Congressmen, who did not submit to the will of the majority.

Its long vacillation and final abandonment of the cause of the people of the Indian States.

Its refusal to instruct the Provincial Cabinets to enlarge the limits of the constitution by bringing about open constitutional conflicts and its failure to to insist upon the Congress Cabinet in this province not to apply the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, but to repeal it.

Mr. Iyengar states that the recent ruling of the Congress against public discussion of Ministerial policies and actions have caused him no little embarrassment.

Mr. Iyengar declares "There is no object in any one being a Congress member if all that he has to do is only to give in public his support to whatever the Working Committee does or whatever the Congress Ministries may do." He adds that a Congressman must have full liberty to criticise in public the policies, the decisions, the programmes and activities of the Working Committee and of the several Ministries on their true merits.

Mr. Iyengar regrets that he can regain his full freedom of speech and of criticism and his usefulness to the public only by resigning his four-anna membership of the Congress and with it, his ex-Officio Membership of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Provincial Congress Committee. He would have preferred to resign his ex-officio membership of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Provincial Congress Committee without resigning his four-anna membership; but it is not possible under the rules.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar concludes by saying that by resigning his four-anna membership of the Congress, he will not cease to be a true Congressman at heart or in public life any more than Mr. Gandhiji has ceased to be one.

He says that there is no question whatever of his going back into retirement again and he will re-enroll himself as a member when the Congress gives up its present policy, restores the Provincial Congress Committee to its old independence and allows full liberty of public criticism to its members and the formation of genuine and effective radical groups within the organisation.—A. P.

Bose Condemns Rowdyism At Bankipore Maidan

"Will Carry On Peaceful Work Inspite Of Such Provocation"

PATNA, Aug. 28.

"I have seen enough of rowdyism and goondaism in my life. I refuse to be terrorised by an exhibition of the kind shown this evening at Bankipore Maidan. I am determined to stay at Patna until I succeed in addressing public meeting at Bankipore Maidan. I shall address a meeting there at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next."

Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Leader of the "Forward Bloc" referring to the demonstrations made last night while he was to address a public meeting at Bankipore Maidan.

To-day's disturbances, were created by about 200 students of a local college out of an audience of 30,000 that collected to listen to him. It is stated that the disturbing people waved black flags and also shouted slogans "Go Back Subhas Bose", etc.

Continuing Mr. Bose said: "Personally I am not least perturbed by such demonstration. Rather it helps my cause. It gives me however greatest pain that the demonstration is staged in the name of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. I have seen placards with inscription, such as, "Long Live Gandhism" in the hands of demonstrators. If this is an exhibition of Gandhism, if this is non-violence and if truth and 'Ahimsa' are protected by such means, then I see no future for Gandhism."

Continuing Mr. Bose said: "Let the public see who is the greater adherent of non-violence, I and those who are carrying on peaceful work inspite of such provocation or these youngmen who indulge in worst form of violence and disturbing us in our peaceful work."

Mr. Bose advised all to adhere to non-violence in spite of the worst provocation and not to retaliate under any circumstances. "Our cause is just," he said, "and we are fighting for a principle. I am confident that we are sure to win in the long run."

Mr. Bose had a crowded programme till midnight yesterday. Immediately after his return from Muzaffarpore at 11 in the morning he proceeded to Khagaul and addressed a public meeting there. After lunching with Mr. J. B. Sen, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bihar, he visited "Janata" office wherefrom he was taken in a mile long procession to Manglestank in the city where he addressed a meeting which was attended by about 15,000 people.

He was presented with more than two dozen addresses, one among them being by the Sikhs of Patna.—United Press.

ARRAH'S RECEPTION TO BOSE

ARRAH, Aug. 28.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived at Arrah by car from Patna and was taken in an imposing procession on elephant's back throughout the main streets of the city. During the short stay at Arrah Mr. Bose addressed a meeting which was attended by about 10,000 people.

Mr. Bose left for Bikram.—United Press.

Mysterious Murder Of Congress Worker

THREE ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

NAGPUR, August 26.

Mystery surrounds the death of Bhai Mukutram, a prominent Congress worker of Bemetara Tahsil, says a Bemetara message.

It is stated that while he was returning to his village he was murdered in a ruthless way in a field. No details are available but murder is ascribed to enmity. So far three persons have been arrested on suspicion.

Bhai Mukutram was Sarpanch of Bemetara Gram Panchayat, Secretary of District Sahu Sangh, ex-vice-President of Tahsil Congress and ex-member of the District Council Board.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Counted All But One of the Itty Bitty Fishes! By BUD FISHER

NAW, I SAY THERE'S AT LEAST 100 FISH IN THERE!
I SAY THERE'S ONLY ABOUT FIFTY- LET'S COUNT THEM!
YOU CAN'T COUNT THEM! I'LL LOOK FOR THE MAN - MAYBE HE KNOWS!
ONE, TWO, THREE
WELL, DID YOU COUNT 'EM?
YEH, I COUNTED ALL BUT ONE!
ALL BUT ONE?
YEH, HE SWIMS AROUND SO FAST I CAN'T COUNT HIM!
DON'T FEED THE FISH!

OPPOSITION PARTIES STAGE WALK-OUT

Europeans Also Join Protest Against Closure Motion In Bombay Assembly

FINANCE ACT AMENDING BILL

POONA: August 28.

MEMBERS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY, THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY, DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY, PROGRESS PARTY AND A FEW OTHER INDEPENDENT MEMBERS STAGED A WALK-OUT FROM THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY THIS EVENING, FOLLOWING THE DIVISION ON A CLOSURE MOTION, WHICH WAS LOST BY 58 VOTES TO 43.

The occasion was the discussion of the Finance Act Amending Bill. Dr. Antroliker moved for closure, which the Deputy Speaker, Mr. N. G. Joshi, put to the House.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi pointed out that there were some more members, including European members, who were wanting to speak.

The closure motion was put to vote and was carried by 58 votes for and 43 against. Thereupon Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi made a brief statement stating that no useful purpose would be served by their participation in the proceedings. He then walked out of the House, followed by other Party members.

This is the first time European members participated in a "walk-out."

Proceedings In Detail

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, moved in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to-day, the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932.

Mr. N. G. Joshi, the Deputy Speaker presided.

The Finance Act Amending Bill is designed to enable Government to levy a penalty for default in the payment of urban immovable property tax and to tighten up the procedure for the recovery of the tax.

OBJECT OF BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe introducing the Bill observed that the object of the Bill was particularly for providing such steps which Government thought necessary for the collection of property tax which had been sanctioned by the legislature.

"Hon. Members are aware," the Finance Minister said, "After the Finance Act was passed in the last budget session, certain section of the population made up its mind to object to the enforcement of the Act. I am not referring to the legal objections raised. That question will be duly considered when an agitation for the purpose of persuading people to refuse to pay the tax is started.

Mr. Latthe went on to say that steps had been taken to collect the property tax. But Government had found that there had been cases of wilful defaults and it would be necessary that sometimes some penalty should be levied so that there should be no temptation for those people who were engaged in persuading people not to pay the tax.

Mr. Latthe proceeded to state that another amendment to the Act was intended for the purpose of creating the dues in respect of Urban Property tax a first charge on premises in respect of which it was levied.

The two other amendments were verbal in character. They were found to be necessary in order to clarify the position.

With regard to Section 24-A (Penalty for default in payment of the Urban Immovable Property Tax) Mr. Latthe announced that he proposed to accept an amendment to the clause so that it would come into operation without retrospective effect. Any defaults which might have taken place before the passing of the Bill would not be penalised.

WRONG ATTITUDE.

Mr. G. K. Phadake (Thana) opposed the first reading of the Bill. He said that Government were bringing in such a measure because they had the majority behind them and such an attitude was very wrong. The Government instead of helping the local bodies actually pounced on them to take over whatever money they had.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar opposing the First Reading of the Bill observed that the result of the measure "would place the Municipalities in soup." The Bill sought to make their provisions namely (1) to make the Property Tax the first charge: (2) Penalty in respect of non-payment of the tax and (3) Its retrospective character. He was glad that the Finance Minister had agreed to take away the retrospective character of the penalty.

SURPRISE FOR AMBEDKAR.

He was really shocked and surprised that the Government which included five eminent lawyers had not thought of this before.

With regard to the other two points, he invited the attention of the Government that there was no provision in the Municipal Act itself of any penalty in the collection of the Municipal part of the Property Tax. Section 200 of the Bombay Municipal Act provided that when an assessment was made, a Bill should be presented to the occupier. The subsequent sections prescribed that a Bill should be presented within 15 days and if it was not paid it should be followed by what was technically called a notice of demand. Again if the amount was not paid, the Municipality had certain rights and privileges for the recovery. They included a distress warrant and proceedings in a regular Court of Law. There was no special penalty power whatsoever.

WHY SPECIAL PENALTY POWERS?

The Speaker was now concerned only with the manner in which the penalty was prescribed and the maximum that was prescribed.

By trying to make the position clear, Government had placed the Municipality in the soup. It had already been made clear to the Government that by the Urban Immovable Property Tax, they were invading the domain of the Municipality and thereby crippling their resources.

Coming to the question of the collection of the Tax Dr. Ambedkar cited the example of the Central Government. Excise Revenue, Income Tax etc., were collected by agencies belonging to the Central Government. He regretted that the Finance Minister had departed from that well established and efficient practice and instead sought to utilise the services of the Municipality. He charged the Government with lack of courage for not having made this point clear when the tax was first imposed. The position now was that the first claim on property went to Land Revenue, then came the Government Property Tax and last the Municipal Assessment. He regretted that the Municipality's claim was relegated to a secondary position. He wanted to know how it was going to be possible for the Municipality to collect the tax in the face of organised opposition. It was not the case of a single individual recalcitrant, but he understood the Muslim community as a whole was opposed to the Property Tax. It had no police or any other body to collect the taxes. He accused the Government of shirking the responsibility in the matter and urged them to have an agency of their own for the collection of Property Tax.

"SMACKED OF REVENGE."

Mr. D. J. Ferreira asked whether the Bill before the House was a proper measure. The object of the Bill was not only mischievous but discreditable. It also smacked of revenge. The provisions of the Bill were bad in principle inasmuch as it sought to set at nought the existing procedure for the recovery of taxes and introduced a subversive principle. It appeared as though it was impossible for the Government to carry on if this tax was not collected.

It was not a happy position for Government and he urged the Government to withdraw the measure in their own interest. The Finance Minister in reply, on a point of information asked by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala stated that the collection of property tax both in Bombay City and in Ahmedabad was proceeding satisfactorily. At the moment he was not in possession of the figures.

Mr. S. Mahomed Mitha (Muslim League) said that Government had not justified the reasons or urgency at present which warranted such a measure. There was no mass refusal to pay the tax. It was stated that a small section of the public was persuading the people not to pay the tax. If so, the ordinary law of land should have been enough to meet the purpose. Those of them, who had opposed the tax had now moved the High Court. This was a very legitimate and constitutional course which every citizen in a democratic state had a right to adopt. Mr. Mitha expressed the view that the Property Tax was not a tax on the rich but a tax on the poor people who owned houses. The result of the Bill would be that rich capitalists would absorb poor peoples' property.

MILLOWNER'S VIEW-POINT.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Millowners Association) urged the Government to withdraw the measure. It appeared to him that the Bill had transgressed the bounds of constitutional propriety, fairness and justice. He charged the Congress Government of having ridden roughshod over public opinion in many matters and the present Bill was alarming instance The Muslims and Parsis besides the charitable trusts had opposed the Property Tax vehemently. As though adding insult to injury, the Government had now flung this Bill on them. He added that there was no question of defiance of the law.

HIS SOLICITOR'S ADVICE.

As for himself he had been advised by an eminent solicitor to keep in abeyance the payment of the tax pending decision of the High Court, as if it was held by the Court that the tax was "ultra vires," he need not pay the tax at all. On the other hand, if he paid the tax, he would not get a refund afterwards. He appealed to the Government to wait till the result of the litigation was known.

The Leader of the Opposition moved that under the rule 35 of the Assembly rules, the consideration of the Bill should be postponed till the decision of the High Court on the test case was known

The Hon the Speaker pointed out that the member could move an adjournment of this nature only to a future date or 'sine die.'

Sir Ali Mahomed agreed and explained to the House that "sine die" meant till the decision of the High Court was made known in this case.

Postponement Urged

Moving his motion for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi stated that the Finance Minister had failed to reply to a query as to whether he had any figures to rely on, as to how much tax had been realised and whether there had been any handicap in the way of collecting the tax. The Finance Minister also stated that collections had been going on satisfactorily. There was general opposition to the property tax itself and some had gone to the High Court for relief. If the decision was in their favour then the whole bill would fall to the ground.

FINANCE MINISTER'S REPLY

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister, opposed the motion. He said if he had understood the Leader of the Opposition correctly his grounds for moving this adjournment were that the legality of the measure was challenged in the High Court and that there was no urgency for this legislation.

The Finance Minister had not the slightest objection to anybody going to a Court of Law to challenge the validity of a particular measure. It was impossible for the Government to carry on if "any Tom, Dick or Harry" come forward and said that he was taking the matter to the High Court or the Federal Court. The Government had Per Force to assert its right until and unless the court took the other view. "We must work according to our own lights", said Mr. Latthe. He added: "I refuse to allow postponement of this matter on the ground that there is a case before the High Court"

ATTEMPT NOT TO PAY TAX

He was asked as to why Government were pushing on with this Bill hurriedly. He replied that, as he had already stated, it was not because many people were not paying the tax, but because there had been wilful and deliberate attempt on the part of some people to withhold payment of the tax. In order to deal with those people the present legislation was brought forward.

ASSURANCE TO HOUSE

He assured the House that the penalty clause was not meant to be used against any large number of tax-payers. He had sufficient faith in the good sense of the people and there might not be any opportunity to use the penalty clause at all. There was certain section of the people who said that unless the Privy Council decided the issue, the Government had no right to pass a certain legislation, but he (the Finance Minister) was not prepared to accept their advice.

MOTION DEFEATED

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that he had only referred to the High Court and not either to the Federal Court or the Privy Council.

Mr. Latthe replied that to-day it was the High Court, to-morrow it might become the Federal Court.

Sir Ali Mohamed's motion was put to vote and declared lost 56 voting for and 42 against.—

CLOSURE MOVED.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supported the principle of the Bill. He had his own objections to certain Clauses in the Bill for which he had already tabled amendments. But he was against the development of communal opposition. Closure was moved at this stage.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi (Leader of the Opposition) stated that in fact only a few members had participated in the debate and there were many others who wanted to speak. He, therefore, requested the Speaker to disallow the motion.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe (Finance Minister) submitted that the debate had been carried on for more than three hours.

Pressed to a division the closure motion was carried, 58 voting for and 43 against.

WALKOUT STAGED.

After the Deputy Speaker, Mr. N. G. Joshi, announced the result of the division Sir. A. M. K. Dehlavi (Leader of the Opposition) made a statement that under the circumstances he was authorised by the whole Opposition that, since they had not had sufficient opportunity for discussion, they thought no useful purpose would be served by their participating in the proceedings. They were, therefore, walking out of the House.

All members of the Opposition with the exception of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Rao Saheb B. R. Rane left the House.

Some amusement was caused, when after the walkout two young members of the Congress Party went round and occupied one of the benches allotted to the Muslim League group in the Assembly.—A.P.

REASONABLE DEBATE HELD

After the walk-out incident, the Deputy Speaker observed that representatives of all the Parties were given an opportunity to speak on the subject. Even an independent member had addressed the House. The first reading of the Bill had been discussed for over three hours and under the circumstances he felt that a reasonable debate had been held on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe submitted that the tactics adopted by the Opposition on the closure motion were entirely unjustified. Such tactics would make the building up of healthy conventions impossible. He had understood that in all Legislatures, especially in the case of Finance Bills and on budget demands, time limits were always fixed

Mr. N. G. Joshi, the Deputy Speaker, suggested, in view of the fact that the entire Opposition was absent from the House, whether it was not proper to adjourn the House and have the Finance Minister's reply the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Latthe stated that there was no justification for what the Opposition had done.

The Deputy Speaker pointed out that there were only fifteen minutes for the House to rise for the day and in view of the shortness of time and also in view of the importance of the debate he suggested that it would be better to adjourn the House.

PREMIER'S REGRET.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher pointed out that in spite of the considerations pointed out by the Hon. the Finance Minister the Opposition had chosen to behave in a manner which was really not very conducive to the building up of healthy conventions. The Premier had been absent from the House on an important engagement and on his return had found that a fairly long debate had taken place. As the chair had pointed out, sufficient opportunity had been given to the House to discuss the matter. The Opposition should have respected the ruling of the Chair. The entire four hours of the debate had been taken up by the Opposition members and not a single member of the Ministerial Party had participated. After this, he should have thought that the ruling of the Chair would have met with the wholehearted approval of the members of the Opposition. Unfortunately that had not happened. He submitted that the Finance Minister should be permitted to resume his speech.

NO VINDICTIVENESS

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, in the course of his reply pointed out that the fears expressed by several members about the penalty clause in the Bill were absolutely groundless. He had already told the House that the progress with regard to the collection of the property tax was fairly satisfactory. It was never the intention of the Government that the penalty tax should be imposed on everybody, nor was it the idea to make general use of it. It was only meant to compel those, who had very deliberately taken the stand to oppose the measure. Inability to meet the tax or other such circumstances would surely be considered by the Government. He had told the House that he proposed to table two amendments, one with regard to the retrospective effect of the penal clause and the other to reduce the maximum penalty proposed to one-fourth of the tax payable. As the Bill stood the maximum penalty was the tax payable. The object of the Bill he asserted was not vindictiveness.

BASELESS CHARGE

Replying to criticisms that the Government was afraid to collect the tax itself and had asked the Municipalities to execute the Law, the Finance Minister stated that so far there had been no complaint on this case, the Municipalities were but a part and parcel of the Government. They were not foreign bodies on which the Government were imposing certain new duties. The charge of cowardice was also made against the Government. It was a baseless charge. Government were not going to take their lessons from those who talked glibly. By their past conduct the Government had proved that cowardice and timidity had no place in the Constitution of the Congress Party. He assured the Opposition that wherever and whenever the Municipalities encountered difficulty by way of defiance of their authority, the Provincial Government would surely step in and do the needful.

The Finance Minister went on to say that the Government was not pushing forward with the Bill because they were in financial difficulties. He emphasised that such rumours regarding the financial stability of the Bombay Government was absolutely baseless and malicious.

"The Bombay Government", asserted the Finance Minister, "is financially sound."

USE OF PENALTY CLAUSE

Mr. Latthe concluded by stating that instructions would be issued to the Municipalities and Collectors as the case might be that they should not use the penalty clause without the knowledge of the Government and he was sure that it would be only in rare cases that the penalty clause would come into play. Furthermore, the Government should have the power to compel to pay taxes, which were duly passed by the representatives of the people in the Legislature. It was not imposed by any outsiders. The minority went about shouting that the tax was tyrannical and autocratic. It should be deemed as an absolutely hollow argument. It could never appeal to the country at large.

The first reading of the Bill was declared passed and the House adjourned till Wednesday.—A. P.

QUESTION HOUR

POONA, Aug. 28.

Three hundred and forty eight new tobacco shops in the city of Bombay and 775 in the city of Ahmedabad were licensed to be opened since the declaration of Government's Prohibition policy in each of the cities respectively, stated the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, in reply to a question by Mr. S. H. Jahbvala in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The Minister replied in the negative to a further question as to whether it was a fact that where liquor shops were closed tobacco shops had been opened in those cities. There was no connection between tobacco and liquor shops, added Mr. Morarji R. Desai.

The policy of the Government in the matter of grant of tobacco licences in Bombay city was that no new tobacco licence should be granted within 50 yards of an existing tobacco shop. In the Ahmedabad city tobacco licences were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay district tobacco rules 1938.

PATHAN MONEY-LENDERS

Pathan money-lenders in the province was the subject of another question by Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in a printed reply stated that the Government had not kept any list of Pathan moneylenders in the province. Asked in how many cases those moneylenders were prosecuted for assault on their debtors during the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 respectively and the punishment accorded in each case, the Home Minister replied that the time and labour involved in collecting the information would be incommensurate with its utility. There might be some debtors who did not dare to file complaints against Pathan moneylenders.

As to how the Government proposed to assist the debtors.

The Minister replied, "The Government has already introduced a bill to regulate the transactions of moneylending in this province. Clause 38 of the Bill provides for punishment for molestation of a debtor for the recovery of a debt."

LICENCES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Replying the same member said the arrangement for issue of licenses for motor vehicles for plying for hire at any police station for any short period the Hon. Minister stated:—"Under rule 3 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules 1936, the tax is payable at the office of the Commissioner of Police Bombay, only under the new motor vehicles act, other arrangements for levying tax for shorter periods are under consideration."

After question hour in the Bombay Assembly to-day, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi (Leader of the Opposition) desired that the Government should make a statement to-day or any suitable day regarding the scarcity conditions obtaining in certain parts of the Province and the steps Government had taken to meet the situation.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe promised to furnish with accurate information in the course of the week. Generally speaking Government had received reports of rainfall from all parts of the province. In Ahmedabad District, though rains had been fairly good, yet irreparable damage had been done to the crops. There were areas which had suffered very serious loss in agricultural operations. Scarcity of water and fodder, he thought, was now disappearing. Hence there was no need for any anxiety. The Finance Minister, however, promised to make a detailed statement to the House in the course of the week.

Sayed Ziauddin was remanded into police custody till September 8 on a charge of criminal assault on a minor girl.

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Prelude To Helsinki Olympiad

SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LAST WHITE CITY INTERNATIONAL MEETING

U. S. A. WIN 8 EVENTS: MAEKI WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO PAAVO NURMI: LANZI'S MASTERFUL QUARTER-MILE: PELL WINS MILE FOR BRITAIN

Coming as it did on the eve of the Helsinki Olympiad the Bank Holiday International Athletic Meeting held a couple of weeks back at the White City (London) aroused unusual interest in sporting circles all around the world. The starting cards in all the events showed an exceptionally representative International entry and the participation of a host of Athletic Champions lent further significance to the competition.

The U. S. A. in keeping with their recent Olympic achievements once again emerged at the top winning 8 of the 14 events. The remaining six were equally shared between Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Estonia and Finland.

Records Broken

Outstanding performances came from T. Maeki, (Finland) said to be a worthy, successor to the great 'Flying Finn' Paavo Nurmi; M. Lanzi (Italy), R. V. Cochran (U.S.A.), B. Watson (U.S.A.) and E. H. Sidman (Sweden). Maeki ran a great three mile to finish up in 13 min. 59.4 secs. which creates new British record. B. Watson in the weight put was another who achieved this distinction with a fine put of 52 ft. 8 ins. Incidentally, in both these events both the first two men broke the old British record. R. V. Cochran hurdled magnificently for 440 yards, his 52.7 secs. constituting a new British record. Lanzi and Lidman acquitted themselves brilliantly in the 440 yards and 120 yards hurdles respectively in which events they equalled the existing British record.

Causes For Complaints

In an otherwise most successful meeting the only complaints made were about the unruly behaviour of the crowd who continuously booed Rideout (who was alleged to have bumped, Wooderson in the 'Mile of the Century' at Princeton last July) and made him look a nervous and clumsy runner all along the Mile race in which he finished up fourth, Pell the fine British miler being the winner—and the alleged overloading of the programme with field events.

Because of the unusual interest they aroused and the exceptional significance attached to the performances and results we reproduce below an excellent epitome of the White City Championships by E. A. Montague from the "Manchester Guardian," with due acknowledgment.

(By E. A. Montague In "The Manchester Guardian")

The honours were well distributed in the Bank Holiday international athletic meeting at the White City, and the standard of performance was high. The United States won eight of the 14 events. and Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Sweden took one each. British records were beaten in the three miles and weight—in each case by two men—and in the 440 yards hurdles and were equalled in the 440 yards and 120 yards hurdles. The track stood up well to a heavy soaking in the morning and for a short time during the afternoon. and the crowd of between 40,000 and 50,000 people saw some excellent sport.

Crowd's Unruly Behaviour

There were only two criticisms to be made; the one of the programme, the other of the crowd. The track events had finished and most of the spectators began to leave while four field events were still proceeding. That was evidence that the programme was overloaded with field events, and the chief reason was that too many men had been invited to take part in each. Six would have been ample, but in nearly every case there were eight. It was impossible to keep the crowd informed of what was happening in the field when, as happened, four events were going on at once.

The crowd did themselves no credit by their behaviour during and after the mile. The United States runner in this race was Rideout, who had been involved in the collision with Wooderson in the Princeton mile. In to-day's race he led, followed closely by Pell, for a fast lap (61sec.), a too slow second lap (65.8sec.), and most of an absurdly slow third lap (67.8sec.). The slow pace on the middle laps meant that the whole field was still bunched together at the bell. In particular it meant that MacCabe, who, of course, is really a half-miler, was not gasping 20 yards in the rear but was well up with the party and full of life and spirits. MacCabe is as honourable a runner as ever wore spikes, but he is big, broad-shouldered, and undeniably clumsy in his tactics; morevoer, he has an unusually wide arm action. Just before the bell he decided to take the lead, and he did not give over much room as he went past.

At one point Rideout (on the inside), Pell, and MacCabe (on the outside) were level and all touching, and whosever fault it was it was not Rideout's. The rest of the field piled up around them, and at the moment, when Pell began to go away Rideout found himself completely boxed. He checked, and then jumped right out of the box under the nose of Staniszewski, who was pulled up sharply. Pell was away and won as he pleased, and Rideout, after getting up to second, was overhauled again first by Staniszewski and then in the straight by MacCabe.

Rideout Booed

The crowd had seen fit to start booing Ridcout when he cut out across Staniszewski, and it booed him again when he was announced as having finished fourth. He did seem to lose his head when he jumped out of the box, but if there was a foul (and the writer, sitting only twenty yards away, did not see one) there was certainly no malicious intent in it. Rideout seemed just a nervous and rather clumsy runner who had run a bad race by not getting away from his field and perhaps realised it and felt desperate. They were in fact, a rather clumsy field, and when the jam occurred they fell all over each other. It was grossly unfair to single out Rideout for special blame.

Lanzi's Fine Run

The best running of the day was that of Lanzi, the Italian, who ran a masterful quarter in 47.6sec., led all the way, and finished strongly and in perfect form. Nobody ever made any impression on him, and he equalled Brown's—the best Brown's—British record. Pennington ran really well and had the deserved honour of equalling Rampling's English native record of 48sec. (Erown, having been born in India, is not eligible for this). Erown ran rather better than one had expected, and, however his legs may be, there is never anything wrong with his head or his heart, but he had no punch left in him at the finish. In another three weeks he may be much more like his old self. Miller, the American champion, seemed lifeless from start to finish and was never in the race.

Not much behind Lanzi's running was that of Cochran (United States) in the 440 yards hurdles. Starting in the inside lane he kept a careful eye on the much more experienced Hoelling, matched him hurdle for hurdle until the eigth, and then put on the pressure. Hoelling at once began to flag, and though he hit the ninth hurdle hard he was already beaten.

Sweeney Glorious

In the two sprints Sweeney covered himself with glory, and so, in the shorter one, did Holmes. Not for many years have two British sprinters run the American 100 yards champion to inches. Jeffrey was well clear at half-way in the 100 yards, but our two men were catching him in the second half of the race and he only just got home. Mariani, a really fine sprinter with a great record, could only finish fourth. In the 220 yards Jeffrey was never in real danger, but Sweeney again beat Mariani; Holmes, however, did not seem to be running with so much life in this race.

There was another great race in the high hurdles, in which Lidman just led all the way from Batis, the 18-year-old American Negro, and the huge Dutchman Brasser came with a tremendous rush at the finish. Lockton, though only fourth, did 14.6sec the fastest time of his life.

Another race in which every man did well was the half-mile, in which Beetham, the United States champion and a runner of great experience, lay back throughout a fast first lap and then ran away from everybody at the finish. Brandscheid, who had made the pace for the first lap, stuck to him well, but all the others were beaten off.

We had a disappointment in

D. B. Pell who won the mile race for Britain.

the three miles, for Ward was out of form. He rushed into the lead in the fifth lap, but a lap later he had fallen right back to seventh position, and it was only in the last lap that he came up to fourth. We had a good race, however, and a fine finish. Maeki was in the lead from start to finish, and after the sixth lap he and Nilsson and Csaplar had drawn away from the field. At the beginning of the last lap Maeki increased the pace and at once Nilsson began to fall back, but Csaplar, who previously had seemed the most exhausted of the three, stuck to him right up to the last fifty yards.

Maeki's Tremendous Lap

Maeki's last lap was tremendous—in the neighbourhood of 61 seconds—and both he and Csaplar easily beat the British record recently made by Emery.

The great all-rounder of the day was Watson, the other Negro in the United States team, who had a busy afternoon. First he was third in the discus, then he won the weight with a new British record of 52ft. 8in., and finally he went over to the long jump, where everybody else had finished and Mersch and Maffei were leading with 24ft. 4 1/2 in. Watson crept up on them at every jump, and finally beat them by one and a half inches with his last jump of all. Mersch and Maffei had an extraordinary contest. Both were level on their best jumps. Mersch's second best was 24ft. 1 1/2 in. and Maffei's was a quarter of an inch shorter.

Varoff toyed with everybody in the pole vault, from which Webster retired with an injured leg after one failure at 12ft. 9in. Yielder did well for a comparative beginner in this event, but our other field-events men did little, apart from Newman, who was not outclassed by any of the other high jumpers except Steers.

RESULTS

100 Yards: 1, C. Jeffrey (U.S.A.); 2, A. W. Sweeney (G.B.); 3, C. B. Holmes (G.B.); 4, O. Mariani (Italy); 5, H. C. Wickerson (G.B.); 6, J. H. N. Cumberbatch (Trinidad). Inches, same; 9.8sec.

Rideout the U.S.A. miler who was constantly booed throughout the race.

220 Yards: 1, C. Jeffrey (U.S.A.); 21.8 sec.; 2, A. W. Sweeney (G.B.); 22 sec.; 3, O. Mariani (Italy), 22.1 sec.; 4, C. B. Holmes (G.B.), 22.2 sec.; 5, J. R. N. Cumberbatch (Trinidad). 23.4 sec.

440 Yards: 1, M. Lanzi (Italy), 47.6 sec. (equals British record); 2, A. Pennington (G.B.), 48 sec. (equals English native record); 3, A. G. K. Brown (G.B.), 48.1 sec.; 4, E. Miller (U.S.), 49.1 sec.; 5, Marcillac (France), 49.3 sec.; 6, J. Gorkoi (Hungary), 49.9 sec.

880 Yards: 1, C. Beetham (U.S.A.), 1 min. 52.3 sec.; 2, W. Brandscheid (Germany), 1 min. 52.6 sec.; 3, B. Andersson (Sweden), 1 min. 53.6 sec.; 4, M. Hansenne (France), 1 min. 53.7 sec.; 5, A. Littler (G.B.), 1 min. 54.2 sec.; 6, J. O. Moreton (G.B.), 1 min. 54.7 sec.

Mile: 1, D. B. Pell (G.B.), 4 min. 15.2 sec.; 2, J. Staniszewski (Poland), 4 min. 16.6 sec.; 3, B. F. MacCabe (G.B.), 4 min. 17.8 sec.; 4, B. Rideout (U.S.A.), 4 min. 18.2 sec.; 5, S. E. W. Cox (G.B.), 4 min. 22 sec.; 6, V. Iso-Hollo (Finland), 4 min. 25 sec.

Three Miles: 1, T. Maeki (Finland), 13 min. 59.4 sec.; (British record); 2, A. Csaplar (Hungary), 14 min. 0.8 sec. (beats old British record); 3, L. Nilsson (Sweden), 14 min. 7.8 sec.; 4, P. D. Ward (G.B.), 14 min. 16.4 sec.; 5, J. Noji (Poland), 14 min. 18 sec.; 6, R. Rochard (France), 14 min. 20 sec.; 7, G. Beviacqua (Italy); 8, A. V. Reeve (G.B.); 9, R. Schwartzkopf (U.S.A.)

120 Yards Hurdles: 1, E. H. Lidman (Sweden); 2, J. Batis (U.S.A.); 3, R. J. Brasser (Holland); 4, T. L. Lockton (G.B.); 5, Glaw (Germany); 6, F. V. Scopes (G.B.). Foot, inches; 14.4 sec. (equals British record).

Taisto Maeki (Finland) who won the 3 miles promises to be Flying Finn. 11; a worthy successor to the great Nurmi.

440 Yards Hurdles: 1, R. V. Cochran (U.S.A.), 52.7 sec. (British record); 2, F. Hoelling (Germany), 55.1 sec.; 3, J. Bosmans (Belgium), 55.2 sec.; 4, R. A. Palmer (G.B.), 55.4 sec.; 5, C. Mantikas (Greece), 56.3 sec.; 6, R. Dunstan (G.B.).

High Jump: 1, L. Steers (U.S.A.), 6ft. 6in.; 2, H. Martens (Germany), 6ft. 3in.; 3, J. Batis (U.S.A.), 6ft. 2in.; 4, J. L. Newman (G.B.) 6ft. 2in.; 5, A. W. Selwyn (G.B.), 5ft. 10in.; 6, Van Driel (Holland), 5ft. 8in.

Long Jump: 1, B. Watson (U.S.A.), 24ft. 6in.; 2, F. Mersch (Luxembourg), 24ft. 4 1/2in.; 3, A. Maffei (Italy), 24ft. 4 1/2in.; 4, L. Long (Germany), 23ft. 10 1/4in.; 5, N. V. Hansen (Norway), 23ft. 2 1/2in.; 6, J. Balezo (France), 22ft. 10in.; 7, H. E. Askew (G.B.); 22ft. 9 3/4in.; S. W. E. N. Breach (G.B.), 22ft. 8 1/2in.

Pole Vault: 1, G. Varoff (U.S.A.), 13ft. 6in.; 2, N. Vastberg (Sweden), 13ft.; 3, M. Romeo (Italy), 12ft. 9in.; 4, E. Laedesmaeki (Finland), 12ft. 9in.; 5, W. Schneider (Poland), 12ft. 9in.; 6, H. W. Yielder (G.B.), 12ft. 6in.; 7, F. R. Webster (G.B.), 12ft. 6in.

Weight: 1, B. Watson (U.S.A.), 52ft. 8in., (British record); 2, A. Greek (Estonia), 52ft. 5 1/4in. (beats old British record); 3, Trippe (Germany), 51ft. 3 1/4in.; 4, S. Baerlund (Finland), 50ft. 11 1/2in.; 5, A. G. J. de Bruyn (Holland), 48ft. 8 3/4in.; 6, R. L. Howland (G.B.), 45ft. 8 1/2in.; 7, Wotapek (Germany), 45ft. 6 1/2in.; 8, P. Hincks (G.B.), 43ft. 0 3/4in.

Discus: 1, Wotapek (Germany), 160ft. 3 1/2in.; 2, N. Syllas (Greece), 159ft. 7 1/2in.; 3, B. Watson (U.S.A.), 157ft. 7 1/2in.; 4, Trippe (Germany), 156ft. 2 1/2in.; 5, A. G. J. de Bruyn (Holland), 148ft. 10in.; 6, S. Kulitzy (Hungary), 146ft. 5 1/2in.; 7, D. L. Grigg (G.B.), 134ft. 11in.; 8, J. Nesbitt (G.B.), 132ft.

Javelin: 1, G. Sule (Esthonia); 228ft. 4in.; 2, F. Issak (Esthonia), 224ft. 4 1/2in.; 3, J. Varszegi (Hungary), 216ft. 3in.; 4, Lutkeveld (Holland), 197ft. 9in.; 5, J. A. McKillop (G.B.), 176ft. 5 1/2in.; 6, W. E. Hibberd (G.B.), 143ft. 5in.

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Regiments In City Ready For Emergency

BOMBAY, Monday.

Will there be war or not? This has been the one topic of conversation in the city for the last three days, and war is on the lips of everybody. In restaurants and cafes, in hotels and clubs, people scan the latest developments, nod their heads knowingly and remark, "Yes, it is coming."

The politician argues the pros and cons of the situation and concludes like the judge, "Much can be said on both sides." The students are on the tenterhooks of impatience and look disappointed when they find nothing definite in the news-columns.

Everybody is in a state of suspense, and likes to know the worst, if the worst is to happen. The soul-killing, nerve-racking suspense is becoming intolerable as minutes advance.

Regiments Kept Ready

In the meanwhile, preparations are in full swing in the city to cope with any untoward situation. All the regiments are kept in readiness to go wherever wanted, at a moment's notice. Some soldiers, knowing not what might be in store for them a few hours hence, are making the best use of the hours at their disposal.

The A. R. precautions are being systematically carried out and a successful "Black Out" was carried out in the city yesterday. The Central Government is leaving no stone unturned in its war preparedness.

Businessmen's Anxiety

Of all the persons, it is the businessman, who is always on the move to get the latest news. An advance news of war, he thinks, might result in a fortune. The share-broker and the cotton speculator are spending sleepless nights, calculating and calculating. They have already began to think in terms of lakhs.

This does not mean that the man-in-the-street remains unaffected. He too is planning and scheming. He has not forgotten the boom days of the late war, when he could get a job for the mere asking. Whether political parties are prepared to co-operate with the Government or not, millions of the unemployed youths of the city will not allow the opportunity to slip. Better be shelled and bombed than remain in a chronic state of unemployment, seems to be their views. In spite of persuasions and appeals to the contrary, the unemployed are sure to offer their services in the event of a war.

Everybody is active in the city including the C. I. D. Suspected foreigners are being closely watched and every movement of theirs is being shadowed.

TELEPHONE CO. PREPARES

Administrative Offices To Be Shifted

While preparations for war are in full swing in military circles, the Government of Bombay and commercial houses in Bombay are straining every nerve to prepare for the defence of the City.

The telephone service is as important during peace as in war. It is on efficient telephone service that the army and civil service and commercial houses depend for prompt action and safety of the City. If the telephone service is disorganised neither the army officials nor the Government officials could get in time correct information about the war or at least regarding incidents pertaining to the war. For instance, much depends upon the prompt and efficient telephone service during an air raid to inform all concerned and the public to take immediately precautionary measures.

The Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd. therefore from the 1st September will separate their administrative offices from the main building at Telephone Building and shift to Amar Building at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road.

Only the machinery and telephone installation departments will remain in the Telephone Building at Home Street. In this building no one, even a member of the staff from the administrative office, will be permitted to visit except those who actually work there. All those who have to pay their bills or have anything to do with the administration will have to go to the Amar Building. These precautionary measures are taken to safeguard the telephone installations and other machinery on which smooth and efficient service depends. The Bombay Telephone Co. has to play a very important part in case war breaks out and this is only a preliminary precautionary measure to safeguard the interests of all concerned.

NEW FACTS

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SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

UNION JACK NOW A WHITE FLAG

(Continued from Page 6).

hoisted anything resembling a white flag. But detailed proposals for what is called a "compromise" over Danzig have come from personages who are said to speak for some of Poland's rulers.

Whatever the merits of these proposals, they hardly deserve the name of compromise, for they concede much to Germany, and ask for nothing in return.

In normal times, in an atmosphere of peace, if Germany had neither threatened nor mobilised, it is quite possible that some modifications in the Danzig arrangement might be made with advantage. But to offer them now is merely to present Herr Hitler with another victory for his technique of intimidation and violence. Such retreat brings others in its train.

The issue is not Danzig, but rather whether any second-rate Power can, with the aid of the allied Great Powers, stand firm against public and dramatic threats. To yield is to confirm Hitler's mastery over Eastern Europe and to demonstrate the impotence of the West.

One need not doubt that even Mr. Chamberlain will have to keep his word, if Poland does decide to resist. But in the meanwhile he has taken measures to remind the Poles that the prospects for resistance are none too bright.

That loan—a matter of only £5,000,000—so necessary if they are to buy abroad the equipment they so sorely need, is still delayed, if it is not refused. Poland will have to fight, if it decides to fight, with such arms as it has got.

★

This is grave, but it is not the worst. We all understand that Poland unaided could not stand up for many months against a German massed attack on three fronts. It is equally clear that Russia alone can render effective help.

Those interminable negotiations for an alliance have been suspended. The excuse is that the soldiers of the three eager allies are talking.

That looks like business until one notices the absence of the Poles. There is a good deal that British, French and Russian officers can usefully discuss among themselves; but they cannot touch the one thing that matters.

In the absence of Polish staff officers they can talk about seas, both White and Black. They cannot talk either about the defence of Poland or about a counter-offensive across Polish territory.

If it were Adolf Hitler these military conversations would not disturb my slumbers. As a substitute for a white flag this signal has merits.

Then can we oy negotiation and conference do nothing to avert a war? Nothing whatever until the Russian alliance is signed and ratified with a military convention that covers every front.

Until we have that, it is folly and weakness even to debate possible terms. There can be no useful conversations with the Dictators, until the Peace Front can face them united in its overwhelming strength.

When that is attained, it would still be treason to European peace and the German workers to concede anything whatever that would heighten their prestige and perpetuate their tenure of power.

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Water Supply Stopped

Untold Sufferings Of Digboi Strikers

DIGBOI (By Mail)

The Secretary of the Digboi and Tinsukia Oil and Petrol Workers' Union writes:

The 144th day of the strike passed on peacefully. The Company has now assumed a most menacing attitude towards the strikers by reducing the supply of drinking water to the areas occupied by the strikers. There being no other source of supply except the taps provided by the Company, the distress of the strikers knows no bounds. Wells are not permitted to be dug out. There is no river, there are no tanks.

We appealed to the Government to intervene and take urgent action to increase the water supply as repeated complaints and appeals to the Company have had no tangible effect.

Digboi is now passing through a spell of hot weather. The weather is sultry and most trying. The strikers are in a most pitiable plight for want of water.

Many street lights and lights in housing areas are switched off at night and the strikers are put to great inconvenience.

The morale of the strikers is excellent and the management of the Company may rest assured that any sort of harassment will not be able to coerce the strikers into submission. They are continuing and will definitely continue the heroic fight, undeterred by the tremendous opposition they are receiving at every step. Nothing can damp their spirits, nothing can bend their indomitable will.

SWAMI SHIBANANDA.

There was a huge gathering in a meeting where several prominent speakers of the Union addressed the strikers.

Swami Shibananda who came from Kanouj delivered an important and vigorous speech and exhorted the strikers to remain calm and unagitated in all circumstances. The Swamiji urged them to carry on the heroic fight with unabated zeal and strength and assured them that they would come out victorious in the end.

GREAT HELP TO JOURNALISTS

Opening Of Newspaper Museum At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya Anand, M.L.A., of Vizianagram, Chairman, Reception Committee, in the course of his speech, to-day, at the inauguration function of the Newspaper Museum at Allahabad over which Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education, U. P., presided, said:—

The programme of holding an All-India Newspaper Exhibition, year after year, not necessarily at Allahabad but in other important cities as well will be continued so that people living in different parts of the country may have an idea of journals and make all use of them they can. Let us hope that the scheme will further develop in course of time and it will be possible to make collections of journals of other parts of the world. The Newspaper Museum, the annual Newspaper Exhibition to be arranged in different parts of the country and the annual publication of the Newspaper guide, it is hoped would go a long way to help the development of Indian journals, making them more and more popular with the general public. These activities of the Vidya Mandal provide a good medium for popularising the journals among educated public. The immediate need is that the Newspaper Museum should have a spacious building for preserving the periodicals and presenting them to the public for whatever use they can make of them.

DEPRESSION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Ranga Suggests Facts Finding Committee

SIMLA, (By Mail)

In the course of a statement to the Press Prof. N. G. Ranga wants a Facts Finding Committee to go into the question whether the depression in the textile industry is really based on actual facts and the causes therefor. If it be due to over-production of the industry in the recent past, he suggests that rationalisation was the proper remedy.

If on the other hand it was mostly due to dumping of yarn and cloth from other countries which 'prima facie' did not seem to be the case, necessarily special protection might have to be afforded for the time being and under any circumstances nothing drastic should be done either by the Government or the Legislature until and unless the Facts Finding Committee including the Representatives of the Handloom weavers, cotton growers and workers went into the whole question and enlightened the public as to the real position.

Prof. Ranga further says that it should be the business of this Committee to enquire into the economic condition of the handloom industry and the cause for the growing distress in it and suggest what are the means for protecting it from the competition of foreign imports and Indian Mills.—United Press.

State Forces Ordered To Be Ready

Recruiting Activity Begins: Simla Prepares For Emergency

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Aug. 27.

In view of the war menace, Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident for the States of Western India cancelled his 4 days' official visit to Gondal.

The Agency authorities as well as the Government have cancelled all holidays, including last Saturday in the month and Sunday, and have intimated to all the servants that they must be present in the Secretariat at a moment's notice.

ADVICE TO MARITIME STATES.

The Resident dispatched special confidential communications to all the maritime States through special peons. It is learnt that these maritime States should take every precaution over the influx and efflux of outsiders and should watch their movements.

Besides all the States which enjoy the services of State forces, have been asked to keep such forces ready for despatch.

In connection with this, the military adviser of the State forces paid an official visit to Bhavnagar.

CALL TO EUROPEAN OFFICIALS

The Central Government has sent two calls to local European officials. They include Col. Aspinauld, Surgeon, West Hospital, Capt. Pearson, Under-Secretary to the Resident and Mr. Strawson, the Assistant in the Rajkumar College. The second call embraces 6 names. Mr. Sprawson, the very moment, got ready to start for active service. An hour late, a telegram asked him to wait a day for instructions from the Central Government.

RECRUITING OFFICER.

A special recruiting officer is also appointed. It is understood that the choice has fallen on Mr. Chhalshankar J. Dave, the ex-Junagadh Superintendent of Police and now the special police officer at Bhavnagar.

ACTIVITY IN SIMLA

Defence Of India Bill To Be Introduced

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Quietly, but quickly, is Simla reacting to the world's menacing reports from Europe which have brought the world face to face with the imminent peril of war. With such bewildering rapidity events have been moving in Europe that no one can possibly say what the next few hours may bring. Every one in Simla is waiting with breathless expectation for the outcome of the week's developments. This time, however, the Government of India cannot be said to have been caught unawares.

"We are ready"—this remark of a high official is typical of the spirit here. All Departments are working at top speed to give the finishing touches to their arrangements for the expected emergency. There have been many conferences at the Viceregal Lodge and Army Headquarters during the week of the greatest importance are the measures now being organised to ensure economic stability, particularly to prevent any violent fluctuation of prices which may cause hardship to the people. If war is declared, there will immediately be a number of Ordinances issued in Simla for the assumption of emergency powers, and if necessary there may even be a Defence of India Bill introduced in the Assembly. Naturally, officials are not inclined to reveal the measures which they propose to take in the event of war, but they are confident that all necessary precautions have been taken, and that when the moment for action arises, the required machinery will be there to tackle the new problems which will arise.

Military Activity At Karachi

KARACHI—Considerable activity on the part of Military is noticeable on the Manora island which is occupied by the military and on the west wharf where precautionary measures are being taken to protect oil tanks.—A. P.

Police Guards For Railway Bridges

LAHORE—Police Guards have been posted at the Railway Bridge over the Ravi River near Lahore.

It is understood that guards have also been placed over other important railway bridges in the Punjab.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

According to advices received here Mr. Manoharlal, Finance Minister, Punjab, left London yesterday afternoon for Southampton to fly to India.

Visitors from India who reached London during the last two or three days have also been advised to leave London immediately. The Parsi community of London have cancelled their annual New Year dinner arranged for to-day.—United Press.

AIR CRAFT EXERCISES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

A Bengal Government press communique says that air exercises will be undertaken over Calcutta by a number of aircraft this afternoon and to-morrow. Similar exercises will also take place on September 3 and 5.—Associated Press.

CALCUTTA SHARES INFLUENCED BY POLITICAL NEWS

Calcutta, Aug 25

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following cable.—

The local stock exchange during the period under review exhibited an irregular trend. Price levels were subjected to oscillations either way. The market still remains in an uncertain condition as the developments in the international sphere during the week are of a very uncertain character towards peace or war. The latest news about the German-Poland tension is a bit assuring towards peace moves nevertheless the war echoes in Europe hang like Damocles' Sword.

JUTE

The outstanding features of the period under review were the two ordinances promulgated by the Government of Bengal fixing the minimum prices for transactions in the futures markets both in Raw Jute and hessians the minimum being Rs. 36 for Raw Jute bales and Rs. 8/14 for 8 oz. hessians. The effect of these ordinances has salutary effects on fatka markets as the price of raw Jute has advanced to Rs. 39/8 and hessians to Rs. 9/3. Though the prices have improved beforehand, the actual issues of the ordinances had no material effect on the market, its possibilities having been discounted beforehand. What the market needs in both raw Jute and hessians is a more actual demand from abroad, and the prospects of such a demand until there is an improvement in the international situation appear remote. The turnover in Jute shares has been extremely limited but the speculative counter Howrah was subjected to heavy fluctuations both ways according to the trend of prices in hessians and raw Jute. The highest touched was Rs. 48/14 and the lowest 46/10 the close being in the region of 47/12. Quotations in other leading investment stocks were more or less nominal. A drop of five to ten Rupees in popular counters has to be recorded. Barnagore were priced at 130, Angle-India at 300, Fort William 185, National 19/8, Clive 21, Hukumchand ord was a centre of activity on the bear side as the mills has closed down. Ordinaries were no better than Fourteen Annas, Preference Rs. 19.

Coal: A better undertone prevailed though trading in this section was mainly of an inter bazar character. Bengal were marked at 295, Equitable at 30, Bokaro-Ramgarh at 13, Dhemo Main at 4/12, Burrakur 11/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

In sympathy with weaker American advices, Indian Iron and Steel moved back and the fluctuations were very narrow 23/8 and 24/2 being the low and high levels but towards the close of the period under review, a better sentiment was in evidence owing to prospect of peace moves as a result of which the price shot up to 24/6. Steel Corporation of Bengal ordinary have to be marked down, the at one time being pulled down to Rs. 11 but later recovered to Rs. 11/6. Burn and Co. ord. were done at 267, Hukumchand Steel ord at 4/14. In mining issues Burma Corporation were firm at Rs. 5 ex div., Indian Copper were in request at 1/9/6, B. B. Petroleum were marked at 3/4, B. I. C ordinary were marked at 2/6, Dunlop Rubber ordinary were steady at 17/14. Midnapore Zemindary found sellers at 58, Tide Water Oil changed hands at 12/2. Dalmia Cement ord. were easy at 9/14, Deferred at 2/12. Cawnpore sugar were done at 15/14. Bengal Telephone ord. were steady 17/14, Calcutta Tramways ord at 17/4. Reserve Bank hovered round 106.

Birth Place Of Bhavabhuti

Poet And Dramatist: Padampur Ruins Under Protection

Old remains dating back to the early medieval age of a village now identified as the birth place of Bhavabhuti, the celebrated Sanskrit dramatist and the court-poet of Yasovarman, King of Kanauj in the eighth century A.D., have been brought under protection under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

According to his own statement in his dramas, Bhavabhuti was born in a learned Brahmana family of Padmapura in ancient Vidarbha. This Padmapura has now been identified with the village of Padampur, three miles from Amgaon, a station on the main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces.

The present remains of Padampur were formerly described in official publications as 'Some curious old remains of massive stone buildings, the origin of which is unknown.' On examination by officers of the Archaeological Department and some outside scholars, these remains proved to be nothing but ruins of old temples which had once stood on the site. There are remains of three temples near about Padampur, built of stones of great size and of a very rough and ccarse texture, a circumstance that probably accounts for the almost total lack of carved decoration. A large stone lintel, with the figure of Ganesa carved on it and some massive pillars are all that remain of these temples. There are also some Jaina images in the neighbouring fields. All these remains belong to the early medieval age.

Nearby there is a hill locally known as Nath Bowa with a small natural cave. On the hill there are remains of another temple and an old image of the God Vishnu.

All these remains of Padampur and its surroundings have now been brought under protection.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 22 POINTS DOWN

T. T. London On New York Closed At 4.27-50

LEAD AND COPPER FIRM: COTTON EASY

Poor Support For Silver

BOMBAY: August 28.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Market displayed considerable weakness on heavier crop movement and owing to deteriorating European situation. At one stage October position was lower by 17 points.

BOMBAY COTTON

Broach advanced on speculative buying brought about by lower sterling, but thereafter the demand slowed down.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices occasionally were marked up, but the trading was very small.

Gilt-edgeds were unchanged.

BULLION

London Gold price was fixed higher to £8-1, gaining six shillings over previous quotation.

Silver Market in London was without support. India and speculators were sellers. The forward price was lower by over a penny.

Local Silver Market reacted on profit-taking.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939.

New York, Aug. 28.

Previous closing	8.59
To-day's opening	8.53
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	8.37
Difference	—.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

Previous closing	4.77
To-day's opening	4.81
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	4.90
Difference	+.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1940 ..... Rs. 159

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 28.

New York cotton showed considerable weakness on heavier crop movement coupled with worsening of European situation which induced general selling and liquidation.

The trading in Oct. began at 8.5 i.e. six points down.

Prices declined on increased hedge selling and liquidation while later values lost further ground on renewed selling with October declining to 8.43.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 159. The rate advanced to Rs. 160-8 on some speculative buying. Later the demand slackened with the final closing at Rs. 159-12. After the close New York position at one stage was seventeen points lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 28.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.62/8.61) mutilated
December (8.46/8.46) mutilated
January (unquoted) mutilated

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

American October (4.77) 4.95
American December (4.72) 4.85
Giza October (6.71) 6.89
Giza December (6.70) 6.87

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug. 28.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1 4) 1-4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (unquoted) unquoted
Dundee August (unquoted) £24 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (unquoted) £23 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July August (£11 1/4 nominal) unquoted
Linseed Calcutta July (unquoted) unquoted
Linseed La Plata July (unquoted) unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal August (unquoted) £12 1/8 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/8 paid and buyers) 8 11/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 5/8 paid and buyers) 8 11/16 buyers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers, £230 sellers) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers Quiet.
Lead (£16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Firm) £16 5/8 buyers £16 3/4 sellers Firm.
Copper (£50 1/2 to £52) £52 1/2 to £54 1/2
Iron (£102) £102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 28.

Previous closing	4.48 1/4 nom.
To-day's opening	4.28 paid
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.27 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 28.

Previous closing	4.39.50
To-day's opening	4.40.00
To-day's closing	4.27.50

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug. 28.

Previous closing	175.31
To-day's opening	175.00
To-day's closing	175.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 28.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.40 and then dropped to 4.32 on considerable pressure and lack of official support.

Franc opened at 175,00 and then eased slightly to 175.12 with subsequent changes being small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.111) 13.096
New York on Bombay (33.75) 33.75
Berlin on Milan (0.86) 0.83 1/4
London on Milan (83.50) 79.50
London on Shanghai (0-3 7/8 nominal) unquoted
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 7/8 to 3 7/8 per cent) 3 7/8 to 3 7/8 per cent
4 months (4 1/4 to 4 1/4 per cent) 4 1/4 to 4 1/4 per cent
6 months (5 to 5 per cent) 5 to 5 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-15-0) £8-1-0
Silver (20 1/16d) 19 1/8d

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "Indian and Speculative selling. Poor support. Market steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 28.

Spot	(20 1/16d) 19 1/8d—15/16
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 13/16d—1 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 28.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-15-0) £8-1-0

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Silver ready	50	5	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	50	3	0
Silver Bhadrapad	50	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	38	9	0
Gold Shravan (Second)	38	10	0
Gold Bhadrapad	38	10	0
Sovereign			

WHEAT AND SEEDS Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Wheat September	3	1	9
Wheat January	3	5	6
Wheat May	3	5	3
Linseed September	5	3	6
Wheat May	3	5	3
Groundnuts February	31	2	0
Castorseeds September	29	12	0
Castorseeds May	29	8	0
Cottonseeds September	28	3	0
Cottonseeds May	22	4	0

3½% GOVT. LOAN Latest Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 94-6 for the upper settlement.

3½% INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 28.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £80

Closing quotations of the same Loan on the previous days were:—

Friday, August 18, £83 1/2
Monday, August 21, £82 3/4
Tuesday, August 22, £82.
Wednesday, August 23, £82
Thursday, August 24, £80
Friday, August 25, £80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 28.

London Stock Exchange was quiet with some prices marked up.

Giltedged securities were unchanged at £80.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£80) £80
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104) £104
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-68 (£100) £100
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£95) £95

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£62 1/2) £62 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£87 1/2 Ex Div.) £87 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102) £102

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-1 1/2) 15-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-3) 56-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 2 5/4) no dealings
Elec Music Industry (6-10 1/2) 9-0
Pritchitt Johnson (20-0) 20-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (20-10 1/2) 20-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-1 1/2) 61-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£10 no dealings.
Dunlop Rubber (26-0) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (52-0) 53-0
Ford Motors (15-1 1/2) 15-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47) £46
British American Tobacco Ordinary (85) 90
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/16) £6 1/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (125) 127-6
H and O Def. (17-9) 17-3
Distillers (92-3) 92-6
Bredford Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (5-1 1/2) 5-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (26-6) 26-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-10 1/2) 26-3
Final Cotton Spinners (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (16) 17
Inter Nickels (dol 49 1/2) no dealings
Indian Iron (35) 35

TEA SHARES

Assam (15-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (22) 22-0

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 22-0
Golo Kelampung (15-0) 15-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 25-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (26-3) 26-3
Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£10) £10
East Rand Proprietors (47-6) 50
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/4) £16
Associated Portland Cement (65) 65
Trinidad Leaseholds (78-1 1/2) 83-9
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £11
Spring Mine Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (18-9) 18-9
Anglo Iranian (65-7 1/2) 67-6
Burma Oil (63-9) 66-3
Mexican Eagle (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 85-0
Royal Dutch (£34 1/4) no dealings.

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26 1/2) £27
London Midland Ordinary (£11 1/4) (£11 1/4
London North-Eastern Def. (£3) £3
London Southern Def. (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£108) £108
London Transport 'C' (£66) £66 1/2

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

Liverpool wheat market opened firm with October quoting at 48 1/2d. Values improved on continued European uncertainties and reports that British Govt. are purchasing Argentine wheat.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 28.

Chicago wheat opened steady with Sept. at 0.69 3/8. After the early steadiness prices gave way under the general liquidation in unison by the weakness abroad with the rate easing to 0.68 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Various Emergency Embargoes

Record Appreciation Of Dollar

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Calm attitude characterised most of the markets to-day with business restricted by the imposition of various emergency embargoes. Foreign Exchanges, however, were fairly active with further wide fluctuations in Sterling Dollar rate. After opening at 4.38 the rate fell to 4.10 before rallying to 4.28. This appreciation of the dollar resulted in a new high record of the price of gold of 161 shillings. Silver declined by 15/16d to 19 1/8 pence on Indian sales finding unreceptive market.

On the Stock Exchange Goldmining and Oils were marked up, reflecting higher gold price and strength of dollar respectively. There were no official dealings in Internationals owing to the Treasury's ban on dealings in certain overseas securities.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 28.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 44 7/8) dol 43 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 3/4) unquoted
U S Common New Stock (dol 47) dol 46 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LIVERPOOL WHEAT Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 49 1/2d. for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 46 5/8d.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Enquiry For Sugar Shares

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Jutes:—A weaker feeling again ruled here after the week-end and only small business was put through. Deals were featureless. Teas were dull in the miscellaneous section, speculative issues were again a shade quieter market to-day. Sugar shares on the other hand met with fair enquiry at somewhat hardening prices. Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Govt. securities:—3 per cent New loan 1963/65 96/3/8; 3 1/2 per cent paper 94/7; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/15; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/10 small odd lot, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 112/3.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1520; Reserve 108/8.

Cotton:—Assuram 4/6.

Coals:—Bengal 250 small lot; Borrea pref 120; Bonaldo and Ramgur 15; Equitable 30/9; Jainty Central 1/7; Katras Jherrian 25.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 2a9,8; Bally 68; Barnagore 150; Budge Budge 257; Champdany 745 small lot; Clive 2/4; Howrah 4/14; A pref 135; Hukumchand 1/3; Pref 21/4 small lot; National 19/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 5/3; Indian copper 1/12; Rhodesia copper 1/3; Dalmia cement ord 10; Bengal telephone ord 18; Hukumchand steel 4/14; Indian iron and steel 28/14, Humardhubi Eng. ord 2/6; Steel corpn ord 11/11; Bararee Cope 16; B. I. corpn. ord 2/9; pref 151; small lot; British Burma petroleum 3/9; Humayan property defd annas 15; Midnapore Zemindary 56; Champaran 12/4; Nesavan 6/8; Murree Brewery 9/6; Raza 12/4; Samastipore 6/4; Rubber Digwarra 3/14.

Teas:—Bishnauth 21; Kunchunpore 13/4:

Debenture:—3 1/2 per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 101 small lot.—A.P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Miscellaneous shares came in for a fair amount of enquiry in the local market. Sugar shares were steady. Planting issues remained quiet with business being of small dimensions. Cotton Mills were firm but bank shares met with a fair turnover at lower levels. Government securities were quiet.

Exchange transactions 3 per cent 1963-65 G I loan Rs. 96/4, 96/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent G P. Notes Rs. 94/15; 3 1/2 per cent 1956; Travancore Rs. 102/12.

Indian Bank Rs. 112/4; Central Bank of India Rs. 32, 32/8 XD, Imperial Bank of India P P Rs. 371/12; Reserve Bank of India Rs. 109

Gokak mills Rs. 131/8, Sep Lakshmi Mills Rs. 35.

Devashola Tea Rs. 6/2, small lot; Dunlop Rubber Ltd ordy Rs. 17/4 E I.D. sugar pref sh 22/1 1/2; Associated cements Rs. 119/9, 119, 119/8, Sept. 121/8 Oct. Tata Power Co. Rs. 1285, Oct. Tata defd Rs. 1355, 1370 Sept. Tata ordy Rs. 283/8, Sept Indian steel bolling mills ordy. Rs. 3/1, Steel corporation of Bengal pref Rs. 98.

The Local Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow on account of Ayani Avittam.

THANA AND KOLABA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 28.

Preparations are afoot here to hold a Thana and Kolaba Districts' Students' Conference in the ensuing Diwali Holidays. The Thana Students' Association under whose auspices the Conference will be held has formed a Committee for the purpose and are busy canvassing support. The venue of the Conference has not been decided upon as yet.

The Local Arya Krida Mandal which has been doing much for the encouragement of indigenous sport for the last few years, held its prize distribution ceremony yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Kirtane, Thana District Congress Committee President. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present. The Krida Mandal held last month matches in "Hututu" and "Atyapatya" games.

Under instructions from the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona, the local Congress workers have been busy visiting villages for the survey of crops and general agricultural conditions. The enrolment of Congress members is proceeding briskly.

RAINFALL

During the last week, Thana recorded about 10 inches rainfall. The total rainfall up to 8 a.m. today stands at 67 inches. The condition of the rice crops in Thana District is reported to be satisfactory as a result of the abundant rains distributed throughout.

THE GREATER WAR

(Continued from Page 6).

ferred to and regarded as a sign of decaying youth.

* * * *

I cannot help feeling that in the war to come many of these very same young men, who have been dubbed as cowards, will be the first to face the brunt of the attack to whatever country they may belong. For among the pacifists there were Germans, French, English and those whose countries are likely to be embroiled in the conflagration that is to come. Yet it is not inconsistent that this should happen. A man may find that a disease which he tried to cure, has in the end gripped him and he falls a victim to it fully conscious of his fate. This is the only real explanation that can be offered of those who are on the eve of giving up their lives for a cause which is unknown and not yet clarified, in a war that does not really concern them, and against their own convictions and their principles, as if some strange hand of fate had shaped their destiny. How else can you explain the Armageddon, which is facing civilisation to-day at a time when not one of the many people who are involving the peoples of this world in a war can say that they believe in war or that they want it. The people of England don't want war, neither do those of France, or Germany or Poland. Their Governments do not want war. Herr Hitler and Neville Chamberlain and Daladier have declared themselves to be men of peace to the bottom of their souls and yet we are merrily marching on day by day nearer to the doom that is certain to follow. Why? Why, I ask, do such strange things happen that a whole continent declaring itself to be avowedly anti-war, cannot resist the forces which are leading it to certain war? Is it really the hand of fate? Is it that man is so helpless in the face of greater forces that it cannot avoid a certain death? No sane man in his senses can think so. The trouble is with the men in power themselves, their upbringing, their individual greed for power, for glory and for all such things as flatter human vanity. If the Governments of Britain and France and Germany cannot find between them a peaceful solution to the problem of Europe, it would only be fair to expect them to thrash it out in whatever deadly manner they choose so long as the lives endangered are their own. But strangely enough it will not be Mr. Chamberlain, nor Hitler, nor any of the other great statesmen who will be on the battlefield of Europe. The blood that will flow in the trenches and the bodies that will lie in the morgues will be the bodies of poor men, of small town men, of the husbands and sons and brothers of the women who, in the next peace will be the forgotten women of to-morrow. They will never wear anything more than the memory of a fallen hero. No plush, no sable, no mink, no chinchilla will fall to their lot. When they have supplied the cannon-fodder of the Great War they will be thrown back on the scrap-heap of discarded humanity even as we have seen after the last war. They will still be wearing black sackcloth and ashes.

That is why to-day, while they are only making diplomatic moves in the Chancelleries of Europe, in the small homes they are praying with uplifted hands that somehow this Greater War may be averted. That is the prayer of the little people of this world. That is a prayer that one hopes will be answered.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 28.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Ryuhuku Maru of 4259 reg tons Capt Zyamki arrived from Simizu via Japan China Port Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Orna of 4030 reg tons Capt W H Hemmings arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Burdwan of 7879 tons Capt C R Mill arrived from Otavi via Japan China Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Rajput of 3398 reg tons Capt J Murry arrived from Bhavnagar in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Nawab of 3424 reg tons Capt W N Dyett arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo

James Finlay s.s. City of Kobe of 2746 reg tons Capt W S Craig arrived from Karachi via Navlakhi with general cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamano of 13652 reg tons Capt G Ferraar arrived from Genoa via Aden with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamo of 13652 reg tons Capt G Ferraara sailed for Shanghai via Colombo Singapore and Manila with passengers and same bottom cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Rajput of 3398 reg tons Capt J Murray sailed for Batavia in water ballast

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Vitorlock of 3655 reg tons Capt E S Williamson sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo

James Finlay s.s. City of Kobe of 2746 reg tons Capt W S Craig sailed for Marmagoa Cochin Calicut and Alleppey with same bottom cargo

James Finlay s.s. City of Cardiff of 3601 reg tons Capt A S Ferguson sailed for Dunkerk and Liverpool via Navlakhi and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Bidevind of 2908 reg tons Capt M Roberg sailed for New York via Suez with local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 28-8-39.

S S Jalavaera (Sc S N) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 28.

2 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen N F L Edwards
2 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-9 M M
3 Britannia 5276 Glasgow 8-9 Anchor Line
4 City of Cardiff 3601 Navlakhi 29-8 J Finlay
5 Bidevind 2908 Karachi 29-8 Volkart Bros.
7 Victorlock 3668 Karachi 28-8 N Y Kaisha
8 City of Norwich 4346 U Kingdom 30-8 K Nixon
9 Burdwan 2879 London 30-8 M M
10 Vita 1956 Karachi 29-8 M M
11 Mansei Maru 4823 Japan 29-8 O S K Kaisya
12 Cathay 8746 N F N F M M
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 30-8 M M
15 Mount Othrys 2956 Port Said 1-9 Ralli Bros.
16 Warfield 3794 Middlesbro 28-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Nawab 3424 Calcutta N F T Morrison
3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 30-8 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 31-8 M M
5 Oostcappelle 348 M Coast 28-8 Merchant S N
8 Ryuhuku Maru 4259 Karachi 29-8 O S K Kaisya
10/11 Toyama Maru 4385 Cochin 31-8 N Y Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Alavi 2561 Red Sea Ports 28-8 T Morrison
F Jehangir 2157 N F N F T Morrison
H Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam ship
M Kalmarsund 1X 611 N F N F Merchant S N
P Stanwold 603 Bedi Bunder N F B S N
D/E Odda 470 M Coast 28-8 S Hassum

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Durenda 30-8-39 M M
Strathedene 2-9-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 22-9-39 P and O S N
Nanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
FROM [illegible]
City of Dundee 1-9-39 K Nixon
Circassia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
FROM OSLO
Japan 6-9-39 L Edwards
FROM HAMBURG
Geierfels 10-9-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 31-8-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
Silverteak 3-9-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Harrison 21-9-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 25-9-39 L Triestino
Hilda 29-8-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Melbourne Maru 18-9-39 O S Kaisha
Cathay 15-9-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino
Zinzan Maru 17-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Singapore Maru 29-8-39 M B Kaisha
Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 24-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginlio Cesare 13-9-39 L Triestino
London Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 31-8-39 M M
Varsova 2-9-39 M M
Carignano 29-8-39 L Triestino
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 8-9-39 P and O S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalapalaka 2-9-39 S[illegible]ia S N
Jalajyoti 28-8-39 S[illegible]dia S N
Jalaputra 30-8-39 Scindia S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 2-9-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Gazana 29-8-39 M M
FROM JAVA
Nizam 29-8-39 T Morrison
FROM BASSEIN
Jalaveera 29-8-39 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Toyama Maru 4-9-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Carthage 16-9-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 30-8-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 23-9-39 P and O S N
Warfield 27-8-39 M M
Rajputana 30-9-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Norwich 30-8-39 K Nixon
City of Benares 1-9-39 K Nixon

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 9-9-39 F F Campbell
Bidevind 29-8-39 Volkart Bros
City of Corinth 23-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 23-9-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Carignano 1-9-39 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Hilda 30-8-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino

FOR PORT SAID

Mount Athrys 1-9-39 Ralli Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Vitorlock 7-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 9-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 13-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Lahore 1-9-39 P and O S N
London Maru 25-9-39 O S K Kaisya
Victoria 25-9-39 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 30-9-39 O S K Kaisya
Ryuhuku Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 6-9-39 M M
Bankura 30-8-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 13-9-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-9-39 M M
Nawab N F T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Akbar 14-9-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Toyama Maru 31-8-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Venice 27-8-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Cardiff 28-8-39 J Finlay

B.P.T. GENERAL LOADING DATES.

S S Victorlock 26-8-39
S S President Adams 25-8-39
S S Cathay (boats) 26-8-39
S S Winkfield 26-8-39
S S Bankura 26-8-39
S S Alavi 26-8-39
S S Janaki 26-8-39
S S Strathallan (boats) 28-8-39
S S Vasna 28-8-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

S S Burdwan for London: 70 bags turmeric fingures Vishram Khimji; 320 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor; 20 bales goat skins tanned A K A Rasoo; 16 bales goat skins tanned H K Lalbhai; 9 bales sheep skins tanned H K Lalbhai; 120 bags turmedic G. Gokalchand; 680 bags gr nut oil cake exp G N Musry; 70 bags turmeric T Lilladhar; 19 cases brassware The American Express

For Gothenburg: 26 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal

For Havre: 115 bags mustardseeds G Gokalchand; 676 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas

For Hull: 27 bags woollen rags The Overseas Cotton Waste

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton B Cursonnas

S S City of Nourich for Manchester: 150 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

For Liverpool: 158 bales wool raw K Esmail; 2663 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Surchand; 98 bales wool raw Vasanji; 67 pcs asbestos cement corr. Sheets Asbestos Cement.

S S Bidevind for New York: 30 bales dis goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 463 bags gum N Muljee

For Philadelphia: 41 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons

S S Britannia for Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal; 35 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 30 bales cotton twist waste V A Saye; 20 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 250 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton; 120 bales raw cotton A Clayton

For Liverpool: 500 bags bone meal The Fazalbhai Ibrahim; 200 cwt buffalo horns H A Mohamed and Sons; 51 bales woollen rags C Sarbhai; 2000 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 2720 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Surchand; 65 bales brown wool D Abraham and Sons; 200 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 50 bags elk horns D Abraham and Sons; 164 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Glasgow: 50 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace

S S Warfield for London: 524 bags gr nut kernel K M Nathoo; 1600 bags bone sinews Anderson Dawar

For Antwerp: 220 bales cotton raw Birdy

For Malmo: 50 cases cardamoms A P Gupta

S S Mansei Maru for Kobe: 50 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

IMPORTS

S S Bangalore Agent M Mackenzie from London: 165 cases gin; 551 cases provision jams fish etc; 470 dms cement 58 cases welding wire electrodes; 92 pkgs machinery; 190 dms oil varnish; 69 dms crown corks; 180 bags fuller's earth; 57 dms bitumen solution; 152 cases castor oil; 243 pkgs paint; 120 bags zinc oxide; 237 lse tyres; 90 ctns milton; 1520 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 136 cases sausages in tins; 841 cases medicines; 100 cases writing paper; 116 dms printers ink medium ink 87 bags scrap leather; 83 cases milk powder cerex and advtg. matter; 328 cases boot polish; 125 bales old news papers; 80 cases biscuits; 60 dms portland cement; 444 bdls tubes; 74 single tubes; 55 cases gripe water; 100 ctns lager in tins; 180 dms water proofing compound; 50 bags cochinal; 50 pkgs horax; 80 kgs white lead; 50 dms disfluid; 145 cases cyder; 50 trs waterproof paper; 148 bdls steel tubes; 66 cases cigarettes; 117 cases agarol; 199 bdls sti conduct tubes.

Hedge Selling And Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton

WALL-STREET BUYING OLD JULY

Distant Deliveries Under Theoretical Loan Level

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

ON SATURDAY THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS RATHER MIXED WITH THE MORE FAVOURABLE VIEW OF SOME PHASES OF THE EUROPEAN NEWS WHICH WAS OFFSET BY CONSIDERABLE HEDGE SELLING AND WEEK-END LONG LIQUIDATION.

The New York cotton market opened steady and was moderately active but irregular. There was trade buying of nears and Wall Street buying in sympathy with the strength of stocks. Some Liverpool and Bombay selling on the weakness abroad then developed with Commission House buying of distant months attracted by the latter's discount under nears and comparatively low price under the theoretical loan level. The session closed barely steady.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

With factors within the market itself generally overshadowed by European happenings prices fluctuated irregularly in response to various interpretations of foreign developments. However, new contract was largely neglected. The sharp rise in war-risk insurance rates and the weakness of the stock market restricted buying. Hedging was small but with good weather a considerable increase in movement is expected with an accompanying influx of hedges. The trade ideas continue to centre around the total of exports for the season of five and half million bales excluding sales to foreign governments for war reserves and barter sales. However, it is pointed out that hostilities would tend to restrict foreign demand. The forthcoming conference to discuss the possibility of a world cotton agreement functioning through export quotas is arousing interest. With favourable weather the belief is growing that the next Government estimate will be higher. In the meanwhile some are of the opinion it will be difficult to maintain the current level when the volume of hedging increases.

NEW YORK COTTON.

At the opening October was quoted one point higher at 8.62 and with scattered buying prices improved to 8.64 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and October declined to 8.58 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 3 points for near months but distants were unchanged to 2 points up. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 9.04c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet with scattered selling and futures closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.96c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 4.78. Despite weakness of Sterling, traders were slightly more optimistic regarding European situation. There was heavy hedging and profit taking and transferring of longs to forward and American straddle buying of May. There was active evening-up pending political developments. Later the market steadied slightly on trade calling and continental short covering. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.56d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was easy and Giza futures declined 12 to 4 points. Uppers futures closed 9 to 7 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

The hardening tendency which developed in the middle of last week owing to trade calling and speculative buying stimulated by the sharp rise at New York which followed the export subsidy announcement, and by firmness at Liverpool, was further accentuated early on Monday when speculative demand broadened on a statement in the local press that the Egyptian Government had definitely decided on measures to counteract the effect of the U.S. bounty and that these measures wiuld be announced in the Chamber on Tuesday.

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug 28.

Weather cool in Eastern Belt, light to moderate fainfall in Eastern Belt, Arkansas and South Texas, entire Belt partly cloudy.

Hedge selling and realising appeared at the advance, but a reaction was subsequently checked by renewed trade calling.

EXPORT TAX

On Wednesday, in the absence of the expected statement from the Government of its intentions some liquidation took place, but trade brokers then lent their support again and the market has since been firm. It is believed in some quarters that the export tax of half a dollar a cantar may be remitted, but the majority opinion is that Government action will be confined to assisting small cultivators financially.

Towards the end of last week, when the Uppers Alexandria New York parity temporarily contracted to around 170 points, shippers succeeded in arranging a small volume of bussiness with United Kingdom and Continental spinners in new crop Ashmouni and Giza 7. With a subsequent widening of the difference however, inquiry again subsided, and though a certain amount of prompt shipment trade is still in progress forward business is once more at a standstill.

SPOT LESS ACTIVE

The spot market has been rather less active this week, sales averaging only 1,200 bales daily. Ashmouni between Fully-Good-Fair and Good/Fully-Good and high grade Giza 7, have been in consistent demand, and in the latter variety premiums for Good and above have stiffened perceptibly, but little interest has been shown in other growths.

The crop is making good progress. It is not anticipated that the yield per feddan will neary approach the 1937-38 record, but the indications are that, unless the crop sustains a setback, production will not fall far short of this season's figure, the reduction in acreage notwithstanding.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York Old October highest (10-17 a.m.) ..... 8.64—03
New York Old October lowest (11-53 a.m.) ..... 8.58—03
Liverpool October highest ..... 4.80—04
Liverpool October lowest ..... 4.72—12

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Much doubt important decline even if war comes

Weather more favourable.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Wall Street buying July old contract offset by hedge selling liquidation weather more favourable.

Much doubt important decline even if war period trading new contracts exceedingly narrow and for time being recommend confining transactions to old contracts.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Aug. 26

OCTOBER	8.72—02
DECEMBER	8.57—05
JANUARY	8.42—05
MARCH	8.41+01
MAY	8.29+01
JULY	8.13

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 28th August 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,66,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-4-9 allotted approximately 99 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-12-9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Monday, the 4th September 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 8th September 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 25th August 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,43,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Wheat	7,455 cwts.
Linseed	764 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,099 cwts.
Castorseed	326 cwts.
Rice	1,055 cwts.
Myrabollams	321 cwts
Cottonseed	1,237 cwts.
Joowar	599 cwts.
Maize	112 cwts.
Barley	4,804 cwts.
Bajree	378 cwts.

STERLING PURCHASES.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 25th August 1939 amounted to £2,915,000 and not £2,475,000 as previously announced.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

This Season Exports	180,000 bales
Last Year Exports	206,000 bales
Spinners Takings	476,000 bales
Last Year	508,000 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 26

Broach A/M highest 163 lowest 159 1/4 closing 161

Oomra D/J highest 149 3/4 lowest 148 closing 149 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 125 lowest 123 closing 124

Night session: Broach A/M opening 160 highest 160 lowest 158 3/4 closing 158 3/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 26

GIZA 2—

Spot	7.30—8
October	6.66—12
November	6.71—12
January	6.70—7
March	6.73—4
May	6.74—4
July	6.76—4
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.23—5
October	5.77—9
November	5.77—9
January	5.77—7
March	5.75—9
May	5.75—9
July	5.75—9

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 31 1/2
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 46
New York Liverpool October 15 December 25 January 35 March 45 May 59 July 78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 28

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 159 but it opened very steady at Rs. 160/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs 160/12 on scattered buying. There was increased selling and realising and prices declined to Rs. 159/12 but again steadied at Rs. 160. The resignation of Japanese Government did not have any effect on the market. It is believed that War-lords of Japan are now more inclined to business when there is unrest in Europe. In such a case the cotton outlook will be encouraging.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 4 points up and later was 7 points higher. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.15. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 160/4. Later closing down of Mediterranean induced selling. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 160 0 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra D/J	148 12 0
F G M G—	
Bengal D/J	123 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	134	131	128	125
Punjab	134	131	128	125
Rajputana	137	134	131	128
Oomra No. 3	163	161	158	155
C. P. No. 1	174	172	169	166
C. P. No. 2	167	165	162	159
Broach No 2	170	168	165	163
Punjab-Ame.	190	188	185	183
Surat	207	205	202	200
Rajpipla	204	202	199	197
Navsari	216	214	211	209

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bengal Fine	131/33
Bengal F.G.	128/30
C. P. 1	160/62
C. P. 2	158/59
Berar	157/58
Khandesh	141/46
Jalna/Sailu	145/47
Khandwa	156/57
Broach	160/62
Punjab 4F.	175/80
Punjab 289F	205/10
Sindh N. T.	180/90
Surat	197/98
Navsari	208/10
Western Farm	170/78

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	26-8-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,887	53,958
Central India		225,421	51,590
Barsi and Nagar		96,053	150,436
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,474	40,380
Berar	27	162,957	334,887
Central Provinces		38,689	86,712
Total Oomras	27	567,491	717,928
Dholera		278,079	159,310
N.-W. Provinces		10,371	3,112
Rajputana		81,787	16,803
Sind-Punjab	4	339,382	528,190
Broach		415,085	267,698
Coompta and Dharwar		155,431	85,810
Westerns-Northerns	75	99,249	30,032
Coconada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	9,468
American		3,487	177,961
Egyptian, African and Sudan	931	392,741	546,454
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,240
Total	1,479	2,346,485	2,543,999
Arrived by road to 24th Aug. 39		392,855	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 24th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	26-8-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	562	319,599	343,959
Japan and China	5,300	1,371,435	746,910
Coast Ports		35,894	63,338
Up-country by Rail		292,736	390,591
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		30,142	21,131
Total		5,862 2,048,806	1,565,926

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 26-8-39	379000	276000
Receipts Yesterday 26-8-39	20000	13000
Exports to date 26-8-39	182000	209000
Stock at Ports 25-8-39	2078000	2415000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-8-39	2407000	1919000
Stock at Liverpool 25-8-39	600000	1157000
Visible Supply 25-8-39	4897000	5559000
Quantity in sight 25-8-39	583000	488000
Quantity out of sight 25-8-39	476000	508000

Bombay Yarn Exchange

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
August	96	0	0
October	96	0	0
December	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
August	109	0	0
October	111	0	0
December	110	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
August	137	0	0
October	138	0	0
December	139	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
August	230	0	0
October	210	0	0
December	210	0	0

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 25-8-1939 were as under:

Number of cheques 92,304
Amount of cheques Rs. 11,58,57,346-1-2

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 28.

On Saturday London Gold prices again advanced 54d. at £7-15-0. London-Paris Exchange rate rose 13 points at 175.31. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.30.50. London Silver prices closed unchanged at 20-1/16d. for spot and forward quotation declined 1/8d. at 19-7/8d. India sold and speculators bought business was moderate. Shanghai T. T. on London was closed to day. London-Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 53-0-3 and forward was Rs. 52-9-6. The local market was unsettled and Gold prices fluctuated between Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 38-12 while Silver fluctuated between Rs. 50-4 and Rs. 51. Business was irregular.

There is considerable disparity between London and Bombay Silver prices. Imports from London under present disturbed political situation are out of question but it is learnt that the Government of India is feeding the market and a sale of 3,000 bars is reported. This explains the reason why our prices are lower. However vagaries of Cross rates will have considerable influence.

Later on there was further weakness in Dollar Sterling Cross rate to 9-15.

Local prices advanced as under:—

	Gold. Rs. a p.	Silver. Rs. a. p.
Ready	39 0 0	51 8 0
Shrawan	39 0 0	51 8 0
Bhadrapad	39 1 0	51 10 0
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	1 8 0	3 0 0

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All leading City Markets will remain entirely closed to-day being "Cocoanut Day".

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 39/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 51/8
Tone:—Quiet.	

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	12	0
Highest	29	14	0
Lowest	29	12	0
Closing	29	13	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	9	0
Highest	29	12	0
Lowest	29	8	0
Closing	29	9	0
Gorunonuts Feb—			
Opening	30	13	0
Highest	31	8	0
Lowest	30	12	6
Closing	31	0	6
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	5	6
Highest	28	5	6
Lowest	28	4	0
Closing	28	4	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	22	8	0
Highest	22	9	0
Lowest	22	4	0
Closing	22	5	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

October	46 5/8d.
December	47 1/2d.
March	48d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 26.

September	dol 0.67 1/8
December	dol 0.67 3/8.
May	dol 0.67 3/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 28

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	94/12
3 per cent 1960/70	108/8
5 per cent 1945/55	112/6
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	96/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27
Bank of India	137/12
Central Bank	32/8
Imperial Bank F P	1965
Imperial Bank P P	370/10
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	108/12
Union Bank	5/11/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	310
Ambica	203/12
Arun	187/8
Arvind	1055
Asok	170
Bharatkhand Textiles	1575
Bombay Dyeing	737/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	174
Calico	547/8
Central India	209/6
Century	214/6
Colaba	112/8
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	133/2
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	30/10
Jubilee	198/12
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	225
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	70
Morarji	110
Mysore	78/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	183/12
Raipur	560
Rajnagar	130
Sajjan	57
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2600
Simplex	68/12
Swadeshi	200
Vishnu	1000
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1440
Tata Hydro Ord	152/3
Tata Power Ord	1270
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	143/2
Ajmer Electrics	10/15
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	165
Bombay Tram	125/5
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	161/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	381/14
Associated Cements	119/8
Belapur	170
Bombay Burma New	156/14
Bombay Burma Old	462/8
Bombay Steam	260/10
Bombay Telephone	88/8
Br B Petrol	3/8/6
Burma Corporation	5/5
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	85
Industrial Investment Tr	44/4
Indian Radio Ord	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/13
Indian Iron	24
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	75/12
Premier Construction	69/8
Rohtas Industries	20
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	32/12
Steel Corp of Bengal	11/8
Tata Oil	37
Tata Steel Ordy	285/8
Tata Steel Defd	1357/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	48/2
Hukumchand	7/15
Kamarhatty	440
Kanknarrah	344
Lawrence	320
Reliance	54

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

SAHARA
ONLY GENUINE WITH THIS
TRADE MARK
CHEAP
MADE IN GERMANY
SAHARA
CHEAP
4 ANNAS FOR 10

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1939

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

HEADING TOWARDS ZERO HOUR

HITLER TURNS DOWN FRENCH PROPOSALS

'War Or Peace—Poland Will Be Ruined In Any Case'

—HITLER

London Offices Being Evacuated: British Public Meet Situation With Calm Determination

LONDON, August 27.

HERR Hitler has informed the French Ambassador M. Coulondre that he cannot accept M. Daladier's proposal for a settlement of the Polish dispute.

A French official statement says that Herr Hitler on August 25 informed M. Coulondre that he could no longer tolerate the situation in Poland and would regret that German-French blood should be shed as the result of steps he might be forced to take to settle the situation.

M. Daladier then sent a message to Herr Hitler recalling France's attachment to peace, the faithfulness of her engagements, the desire for cordial Franco-German relations and Poland's desire for settlement by conciliation. M. Daladier said that he could not understand how war could break out without at least one new direct attempt for a peaceful settlement between Germany and Poland. M. Daladier declared his readiness to do everything he could to help.

Herr Hitler received M. Coulondre on August 26 and said that he could not accept M. Daladier's proposal. This oral reply was confirmed on Sunday by a written communication handed to M. Daladier by the German Charge d'Affaires.

A clear demand that Danzig and Corridor should return to Reich was made by Herr Hitler replying to M. Daladier. The Fuehrer insisted that treaty revision must come and defended his methods of achieving that aim.

Others had objected to these methods, but the methods made it possible for him to solve problems without bloodshed. Earlier this year he had made proposal which shocked the German people. No one but he could have made it and it could not be repeated.

If Britain had not encouraged Poland, peace in Europe would have been assured for the next 25 years. By this action the Polish public opinion has been excited. The behaviour of the poles would be ridiculous were it not dangerous.

Herr Hitler asked M. Daladier how he would have acted if after an honourably fought war, a French province had been cut off a town like Marseilles and forbidden to call itself French.

He would regret it if fate should decree a conflict between Germany and France. But there will be this difference—Germany would be fighting the reparation of an injustice while France would be fighting for its preservation.

Severest consequences would have to be borne by Poland for no matter what the outcome of a war would be, the Polish State would have lost either way. He did not see the possibility of being able to bring influence to bear on Poland.

WE WILL RUIN POLAND

A nation of honour could not give up almost two million people. Danzig and corridor must come back. Macedonian conditions in German Eastern Frontier must cease. It is impossible to tell Poland this in peace, but the question must be solved one way or another.

There is no official reaction in England so far to Herr Hitler's rejection of M. Daladier's proposal for direct negotiation between Germany and Poland, political circles consider that while the situation has slightly deteriorated all is not yet lost.

Interest is now centred on Britain's reply to Germany to-morrow and the response it may bring forth.

It is felt that Germany is engaging in a campaign of intimidation up to the last moment.

ENGLAND REMAINS UNNERVED

In a remarkable contrast with last September there were few signs of gloom among British families this week-end. A. R. P. Wardens throughout the country made a house to house canvassing imparting final admonitions and fixing up their responsibilities in the event of an emergency.

Their peregrinations showed a complete absence of nerves among the people who were following their normal forms of relaxation in sunny weather or preparing their homes against air attacks by finishing dugouts in backgardens and adjusting window screens for blackouts.

LONDON OFFICES BEING EVACUATED

In some cases husbands have sent wives and children to stay with friends in the countryside but there is no general exodus yet. Indeed the roads towards London yesterday were busy with people returning from holidays wishing to clear up their domestic affairs before considering evacuations.

Wardens found a big consensus in favour of firm Government action to prevent recurring "crises."

Some parts of London have already been sandbagged. To-day furniture vans stood outside many offices removing desks, papers and chairs to country refuges to which firms are prepared to remove themselves if necessary.—Reuter.

NO NEGOTIATIONS UNDER THREAT

England Makes Firm Stand Against Surrendering Danzig And Corridor

LONDON: August 28.

While the contents of the British Note are being kept a close secret until it is delivered, the diplomatic correspondents agree that certain basic things may be taken for granted. These essentials of the British attitude, according to "Daily Herald" are:—

Firstly, Britain stands quite firmly by her pledges; secondly, Britain (like Poland) is still convinced that all questions at issue can be solved in a reasonable, sensible and peaceful manner by negotiation or mediation; thirdly, that negotiation cannot be carried out under the threat of war.

Many reports of Herr Hitler's communication to British Government must still be regarded as inaccurate, and unauthorised but correspondents agree that Herr Hitler gave a characteristic exposition of his wishes rather than concrete proposals.

Some state that he raised such matters as the colonies and in this connection the "News Chronicle" diplomatic correspondent says the British answer is likely to remind the Fuehrer that first things must come first and the fate of Danzig and Poland is the immediate question to be solved.

The "Daily Mail" says our patience is becoming exhausted. We will not continue indefinitely under the shadow of war. If we have to fight we shall know that we have done all in honour possible to preserve peace.

The keynote of press comment is the complete unanimity in insisting upon absolute firmness of Britain and France and the definite desire for nothing short of real and permanent peace.

DEATH-KNELL OF SMALL NATIONS

The "Daily Telegraph" says no compromise at the expense of Poland can be entertained. To shrink now could only be preparation for surrender whenever and wherever in the world dictatorships chose to affirm their will was law.

The crushing of Poland would be the death-knell of the smaller nations in Eastern Europe and a Germany which had obtained mastery of Europe would speedily demand her old colonies and more, believing that she has broken all effective power to resist.

A surrender now that could be interpreted as induced by fear would decide for more than the fate of Poland. It would make certain that by rapid stages the democracies would be held to ransom by the dictators and liberty as applied to nationhood would cease to have a meaning.

The "Daily Telegraph" emphasies that any settlement must have some guarantee of permanence to have any value.

"The Times" says the main decision to stand by Poland was taken long ago. Hence in part no doubt the remarkable sense of national steadiness and solidarity which all observers are noting and which is by no means to be mistaken for fatalism or apathy.

The "News Chronicle" says one point must be made clear. That no negotiations either about Danzig or any other German grievances in Europe, Africa or Asia can take place under the threat of force. The first steps must be the withdrawal of troops from both sides of the Frontier.

Under the caption "We Wait Unshaken", "The Daily Herald" says by our pledges we abide. In its determination to honour them even to the ultimate test of war this nation is united as it has never been before.

Crisis News In Brief

ROOSEVELT TO MAKE ANOTHER PEACE MOVE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

It is understood from an usually reliable source that President Roosevelt is considering a further move for peace to-day.

It is reported that the President is trying to interest as many Latin American countries as possible to support him in the new move, the nature of which is unknown.

Responsible quarters have not yet given up hope that the influence of the Soviet may be used in the cause of peace, despite agreement with Germany.—Reuter.

* * * *

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

It is announced that the Soviet Military Attache to the Embassy has been called back to Moscow.—Reuter.

* * * *

LONDON, Aug. 27

An official order has been issued restricting operations in Argentine, Belgian, Canadian, French, Dutch Indies, Norwegian, Swedish, Swiss and the United States securities and requiring United Kingdom holders to register their holdings within a month and forbidding their sale or transfer without prior permission.

* * * *

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.

Signor Mussolini has replied to Mr. Mackenzie King by cable declaring that he will leave untried no effort to safeguard the peace of the world—a lasting peace is that which is a just peace.

* * * *

CANBERRA, Aug. 28

A Government proclamation Gazetted bans the export of gold and currency notes, institutes strict control of oversea exchange transactions, limits the sale of exchange by trading banks to 5,000 sterling for each person monthly for business purposes, restricts private remittances abroad to five sterling monthly.—Reuter.

* * * *

NEW YORK Aug. 28

Commenting on Herr Hitler's letter to M. Daladier, the "Herald Tribune" declares that the reply does not sound like confidence in victory. If there is any uncertainty about war of diplomacy, there is none about a war of nerves and it is not Hitler who has won it.—Reuter.

Mussolini's Peace Move

BUT FUEHRER MAY CARRY OUT THREAT

Sensational Plot Against Hitler Unearthed

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, August 28.

IN THE COURSE OF A REPORT FROM POLISH TOWNS AND CITIES IT WAS STATED THAT GERMAN GESTAPO DISCOVERED IN BERLIN INDICATIONS OF A PLOT WHEREIN BESIDES MILITARY ELEMENTS, MEMBERS OF THE REICHSTAG AND SOME NAZIS ARE INVOLVED. THE GESTAPO DISCOVERED IN KROLL OPERA HOUSE COMPLETE PREPARATIONS FOR ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE. MANY HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

Parliament will meet on Wednesday instead of Thursday. A report from New York at 3 in the morning said that Mussolini's secret peace move may result in a Five-Power Conference between Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Italy in an Italian city. Poland might be called later. Report, however, added, as Britain and France are firm in their attitude Hitler may carry out his threat of war.

I understand that Britain and France asked President Roosevelt to use his influence to enlist support of Stalin for another peace move.

Britain and France believe that the United States would wield far greater influence with Stalin than they, particularly if backed by Pan-American Union.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

JEWELRY WORTH FIFTY THOUSAND STOLEN LAST NIGHT--- AND TYREL-BLAKE'S BANK REPORTS A SHORTAGE OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION!
YEAH...TYREL BLAKE ABSCONDED WITH IT. THEN HE WAS MURDERED— DOUBLE-CROSSED BY THE OTHERS!
AN' DON'T TELL ME THAT DAME AIN'T MIXED UP IN IT, EITHER!
ME AN' TH' BOYS'LL TAKE CARE OF THE JEWELRY STORE ...YOU KEEP TABS ON WADE, MAGDA!
DON'T WORRY, JAGGER..... I HAVE A DATE WITH JIM WADE THIS AFTERNOON -A NICE, LONG DATE!
KEEP TH' MOTOR TURNIN'... WE MAY COME OUT SHOOTIN'!
JEWELRY
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